THE
SALISBURY BANNER.
Published every Wednesday,
BY JOSEPH M. NEWSON.

Terms of Subscription,
TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

After the first of September, 1858, no new subscriber will be entered upon our list unless payment be made in advance, except in cases wherein a special contract is made to pay in barter; nor will the BANNER be continued, after the first of January, to any of our present subscribers, who may be six months in arrears at that time, when, if not before, a bill for the whole amount of each subscription due will be prepared and put out for collection.

That none may plead insufficient notice this will be published every week until Christmas, which will afford ample time for each and every subscriber to adjust his account. The "red cross mark," which would give us more trouble than we wish to encounter, must, at best, be indefinite; and therefore, we shall not, at present, resort to it; and as an individual notice addressed to each of our patrons, would subject us to immense labor and postage expense, we respectfully require that every one who has not made settlement recently, will without delay, communicate with us, either personally or by letter, and, when required, we shall take pleasure in furnishing a statement of the account as it appears on our books, holding ourselves ready and anxious to correct any mistake that may have occurred in transferring the old to the new. Mr. Carman to us.

N.B. We therefore DEMAND that each of our delinquent subscribers write to us at once, forwarding the amount due if he knows it, and if not, enquiring to be informed upon which we shall promptly furnish a statement.

Henceforth and the late above mentioned, our terms are to be invariably in advance.

To make the Banner worthy of the patronage of every reader in the State and out of it, we have recently gone to much expense and heavy liabilities and, to meet them, we rely upon our friends every where. In each of our present generous contributors, therefore, constitute himself a committee to procure at least one NEW advance-paying subscriber; and if this is done, (and without doubt it can be done,) before Christmas, the BANNER will become one of the most profitable as well as efficient papers in the State.

Following the examples of our cotemporaries, we now offer to new subscribers the following

CLUB RATES:

FIVE COPIES,	$8 00
TEN COPIES,	$15 00

Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion, $1 50 each.

Payment always in advance. A free copy given to those who raise clubs of ten and two free copies given to those who raise clubs of twenty.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Insertion	2 Insertions	3 Insertions	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
Square	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
Longer advertisements in the same proportion.								

A square is the space occupied by 16 lines of Brevier type.

Occasional renewals without additional charge granted to those who advertise regularly thro' the year.

Three dollars for announcing candidates for office.

Court Orders charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates.—Orders for divorce of husband and wife, $10 each.

☞ Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required, and if it is wished they should occupy the least space possible, write upon the back the word *Please*. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.

☞ No discount on these rates.

Professional Card.

DR. C. T. POWE may be found at his Office, in Cowan's Brick Row, when not absent on professional business.
Nov. 23d, 1858. 21—tf

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL.

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.
December 1, 1858.

DR. A. M. NESBITT,

OFFERS his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office on Water Street, or at his residence in the West Ward.
Salisbury, June 16, 1858. 49—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

CAN be found at his office, or at his dwelling on the same lot, unless professionally engaged.

Calls in his absence will be promptly attended to on his return.
Sept. 1, 1858.

Dr. J. M. HAPPOLDT,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding County. Office opposite the Post Office.
Salisbury, June 23, 1857. tf 52.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALISBURY, No. Ca.

has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession. dec 15, '57, 22 tf.

W. L. SAUNDERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office No. 5 Beard's new brick building, UP STAIRS.
November 19th, 1857. 1y.

B. R. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.

OFFICE ON WATER STREET, formerly occupied by Dr. Nesbit,
Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1857. tf

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the old County Court Clerk's office, immediately in the rear of Court House. Mar. 2, 1858.—33

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.—V. C. Barringer and R. E. Love, have entered into a copartnership in the practice of Law, in the criminal and civil business.

V. C. Barringer, R. E. Love,
Concord, N. C. Salisbury or Gold Hill.
Nov. 9, 1858. 19—1mo.

DR. J. M. HAPPOLDT,

HAS removed his Office to the one recently occupied by Dr. Todd, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he may be consulted from 8 to ½ past 8 A. M., to ½ past 2, from ½ past 2 P. M., until sunset; and when not at his office, he may be found at the "Veranda House," unless absent on professional business.
Salisbury, N. C. March 24, 1858. 36—tf.

CLARK & HENDERSON,

HOUSE SIGN and FURNITURE PAINTERS. Graining, Marbling, Gilding, Plain and Ornamental Paper Hanging, Glazing, &c., are prepared to execute orders in the above line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Country orders promptly attended to. Their rooms are opposite the Mansion House, next door to Michael Brown's Store.
Salisbury, May 7 44

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER.
SALISBURY, N. C.
(One door below McConnaughey's Store.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of every description required in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
October 6, 1858 14—1y

H. W. RUPP,
Watchmaker & Jeweler.
Concord, N. C.

THE Subscriber has on hand one of the finest stocks of Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches of most celebrated makers and Jewelry of all styles ever offered to this section of country.—All of which he will sell Fifty per cent lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Time-pieces carefully repaired and warranted.
Sept 1, 1858. 9—1y.

A. MITCHELL & SON
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS & SHOES,
PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE &C.
NEWBERNE, N. C.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
NEWBERNE, N. C.

CASH Advances made on Consignments to be sold here or forwarded to Northern Markets
August 18, 1858 1y

PETER MALETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
62 SOUTH St.,
New York.
June 23, 1858. 50:1y.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Norfolk, Va.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR, &c. Long experience, with every facility enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, John Newlin & Sons, Wm. R. Albright, Dr. P. Holt, Alamance County, N. C., John Long, Randolph; J. H. Houghton, Chatham; Hon. E. G. Reade, Person; James Webb, P. C. Cameron John. F. Lyon, Henry Whitted, Orange; and many others.
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 14, 1857. tf

NEWBERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER, & CO.
NEWBERNE, N. C.,

WILL, in addition to their large stock of Agricultural Implements, keep constantly on hand a full supply of English, Swede, and American Iron, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Boiler Iron and Rivets, Iron, Axles and Springs, Circular and other Saws.

India Rubber and Hemp Packing, Rubber and Leather Binding, Copper Rivets and Burrs, Lace Leather.

A SUPPLY OF
Cistern, Lift and Force and Engine Force PUMPS, Constantly on hand.

LIME, Calcined Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c. &c.
August 18, 1858 1y

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving at his
Drug Store
in Salisbury, a large and well selected stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, fresh Garden and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Spices of every variety, all the Patent and proprietary Medicines of the day. Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Painter's Articles, Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c., in fact everything usually kept by Druggists, which have been purchased in the Northern Cities within the last few weeks by himself at cash prices. He flatters himself that he can offer to the public as large and as fine an assortment of Medicines, &c., as can be found in the State. And with his present arrangements and facilities for conducting the business, he can and will sell on as good terms as any house South of Mason & Dixon's line.

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.
Druggist & Chemist, Successor to Sill & Sill
Salisbury, N. C.
March, 17, 1858. 25—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING sold our Drug establishment in Salisbury, to Dr. C. A. Henderson, we take pleasure in commending him to the favor of our friends and former patrons.

Dr. Henderson being a regularly educated Physician and having provided himself with competent Assistants, will we have every reason to believe so conduct the business, as to entitle himself to the confidence and patronage of the public.

All accounts made since the 20th March (ultimo,) will be paid to Dr. Henderson.
SILL & SILL.
Salisbury, April 21, 1857. 25—tf

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FROM
Salisbury to Asheville.
C. S. BROWN'S

LINE OF FOUR HORSE FOURTEEN PASSENGER Coaches, is now running in connection with the TRAINS on the Western N. Carolina Rail Road, Leaving Salisbury by Rail Road at 5 o'clock A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, reaching Morganton to Supper, on the same days; and without any detention passing on to Pleasant Gardens for Breakfast, crossing the

BLUE RIDGE AT NOON DAY,

and offering to the public a fine view of the celebrated Peaks of the Black Mountain, (Mt. Mitchell and Clingman,) reaching Asheville to Dinner, which will be from EIGHT to TEN hours in advance of any other route.

No expense or pains will be spared to make this the BEST STAGE LINE in the South. Give it a trial, and if satisfaction is not given to all, I will in every instance refund their stage fare. C. S. BROWN, Con.
Morganton, Aug. 25, 1858. tf

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.
Druggist & Chemist,
SUCCESSOR TO SILL & SILL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

HAS just received a large stock of fresh DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, Oils VARNISHES, &c. In fact every thing usually found in a Drug Store; all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH MARKET PRICES.

Physicians and Country Merchants especially will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
nov. 19, 1857—tf

Rail Road Car Building

THE subscriber respectfully announces the completion of his shop at Salisbury N. C. for R. R. Car, building of every description.

The fine quality and proximity of the material used by him affords facilities readily to be met with by those engaged in a similar business.

He is therefore prepared and determined to execute all orders entrusted to him in the most durable and workmanlike manner.

L. S. ALDRICH.
April 4, 1857. 42.tf.

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

FORWARDING and GENERAL
Commission Business,

And hope by promptness and strict attention to merite patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
ost 4, 1858 5—1y

NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER, Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD

opposite the Mansion Hotel, where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, TABLE TOPS, and all kinds of Work in the Marble line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED Italian Marble, at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all desirous of dealing in his line, to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves

Having had 25 years experience in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up monuments, &c.
June 28, 1858. 50 tf.

The Following Articles Sold by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
SALISBURY, NO. CAROLINA.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral FOR coughs. Ayer's Cathartic Pills for Bilious disorders.

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry for Coughs and Colds.

Green's Oxygenated Bitters, for General Debility.

Degraffs Electric Oil Pain Curer.

Davis' Pain Killer for Rheumatism, &c.

Radway's Relief for Irregular Coughs.

Hoofland's German Bitters for Dispepsia.

Mustang Liniment for Sprains and Bruises.

Sand's Sarsaparilla for Scrofula.

Kennedy's Discovery for the Impurity of Blood.

Cod Liver Oil for Consumption.

Grays, Dalleys, Morehead's, and all other kinds of Ointments.

Plasters, Pills, and Preparatory Medicines to be found in any Drug Store; together with a general assortment of

Hair Oils,
SOAPS,
Brushes,
Perfumery.
Spices,
Paints,
Oils, &c., &c.

For Sale by W. H. WYATT. Salisbury, N. C.
Sept. 15, 1858 11--tf

NEW STOCK AT SPIESS',

JUST RECEIVED

a new and cheap supply of French Lemons, Cocoanuts, all kinds of Cegars, all sorts of nuts, soft shell Almonds; Eglish Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Pecan-nuts and Sardines, Pickles and Brandy Peaches, Filberts and a great variety of every thing in my line, now selling cheaper than ever for CASH.

PH. G. SPIESS.
Salisbury, Oct. 20, 1848 16--tf

Oyster Saloon!

On Monday next a Fine Oyster Saloon, prepared and arranged in the most approved Northern Stile, will be opened at my Confectionary, and particular care has been taken to accommodate ladies with entire privacy, if they desire it.

PH. G. SPIESS
Salisbury, Oct. 20, 16--tf

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.

THOSE indebted to me are requested to make payment, on or before the 1st of January next, or I shall certainly put them to cost.
JAS. BEARD.
Sept. 6 1858. 12-tf.

CHICKERING & SONS'
Prize Medal Pianos.

The subscriber, resident of Wilmington, N. C, being agent for the sale of the above firm, the only one having received 34 different Prize Medals, at different State Fairs, invites the attention of those persons wishing to purchase Pianos to the above firm, he showing them 14 different styles of Pianos varying from $225 up to $1000. Boston prices excl. freight, etc.
T. A. E. BORNSTEDT.
Wilmington, September 1, 1858. 9-1y.

CALL AT
A. & W. MYERS'
and see the handsomest and cheapest goods in
SALISBURY, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1858 13--tf

Kerosene Oil.

DISTILLED from Coal—not explosive—gives a cheaper and brighter light than any burner ever yet discovered. For sale by
C. A. HENDERSON, Druggist,
38 Sole Agent for Rowan County.

Salisbury Banner.

VOL. VI. SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858. NO. 26.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturd.
JANUARY.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	–	–	–	–	–
FEB'UARY.	–	–	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	–	–	–	–	–
MARCH.	–	–	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	–	–
APRIL.	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	–	–	–	–
JUNE.	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	–
JULY.	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
AUGUST.	–	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	–	–	–
SEPTEMB'R.	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	–
OCTOBER.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	–	–	–	–	–
NOVEMB'R.	–	–	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	–	–	–
DECEMBER.	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Written for the Banner.

LETTER WRITING.

Would it not be in better taste, Mr. Banner, when we sit down to write a letter, especially to strangers, and persons with whom we never have had, and perhaps never desire to have, any familiarity, to begin our letter at once with what we have to say; and ending simply with the date, our name, and the name of the party addressed, than to follow the old custom? We are a democratic people; and ought to drop that which is useless and ridiculous, and approach with plain precision what we have to say. *Dear Sir*, would indicate the person thus addressed to be held in high estimation, greatly valued and beloved, and *Yours Truly*, or even *Yours*, &c., leaving the person addressed to fill up the measure, would indicate a feeling of devoted friendship to the party addressed and his interests, that often appears in strange contrast with the important part of the letter, or all lying between the affectionate beginning, and subscription thereof:

DEAR SIR:—Your conduct toward me in the presence of the crowd who witnessed it, was only worthy of the base scoundrel you are, and if you do not forthwith send me a full apology I will take satisfaction out of your infernal hide; for I would not elevate you to the position of a gentleman to seek any other mode of revenge.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient serv't.

DEAR SIR:—If you do not send me the mount of your bill by Saturday, I will pursue you to the full extent of the law, for I will no longer listen to such shameful falsehoods as you have put me off with. Yours truly,

MY DEAR WIFE:—You ask when I will leave this abominable country or send you home to your friends. I have made ample provision for your future maintainance far beyond what the law would require, having settled the largest share of my estate upon you; and have employed Mr. Blank to attend to your removal next week—As I never desire or design to see again one who has striven so hard to make my home a hell upon Earth, I bid you a final adieu.

Your affectionate husband.

MISTER SPEER—DEER SUR:—I was tould ye wants a good sarvint. I am that same, and if ye'll jist give me a thrial, ye'll say ye niver sain the likes ov me, pervided ye pay the dacent wages—I opin yer honer 'l jist give me the plase, I subscrib mesilf

Yours till deth do us part,
PATRIK O'ROURK.

MR. P. O'ROURK—DEAR SIR: You may come on Monday at the same wages your late employer gave you—as I want you mainly to wait on the table, you must always be polite and attentive.

Yours truly,
J. SPEER.

"Be jabers an that I will—Mister Speer is a gintleman, and he'll niver call me "Pat" no more, but "Mister O'Rourk will ye plase hand me the praties? Och boney, that's the plase for Mister O'Rourk!"

In writing to official dignitaries, intelligent men are often embarrassed to know what style should be adopted; and many use a similar title to officers of different ranks. No doubt Gov. Ellis has had already, many letters addressed to him, since he has reached the gubernatorial chair, as "Your Honor," and "Your Excellency," and President Buchanan the same. Now what do you say, my dear Banner, (I know I have worked my way into *your* affections, and am dear to you at any price,) what do you say, shall we lop off all forms and tides to our letters, and pledges of affection and servitude in our letter ends? When we write to the President or Governor, shall we say "To His Excellency," or simply James Buchanan, President of the United States, or John Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, giving a plain designation of the person by naming the position he occupies, without any further title or term of endearment.

LINK FIDDLER.

Acceptance of Judge Ruffin.

RALEIGH, Dec'r 11th, 1858.

HON. THOS. RUFFIN, *Dear Sir*: In obedience to a Joint Resolution passed by the Senate and House of Commons this morning, we beg leave to inform you that on yesterday you were again elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

We are instructed to request you to accept that high post of honor and duty, to which your State with one voice has called you, and to add another to the long list of eminent services which it has been your fortune to render to your country.

May we be permitted to say that though you cannot increase the measure of your fame, your State hopes that you will continue and prolong the period of your usefulness.

We cannot conclude this note without an assurance of our happiness at the course the Legislature has thought proper to pursue, and an earnest appeal that you will not decline the honor it has sought to bestow.

We are, most sincerely, your friends,
W. J. HOUSTON,
M. C. WHITAKER,
JOHN KERR,
W. N. H. SMITH,
M. W. RANSOM.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I left home before your letter, informing me, officially, that I had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court and requesting me to accept the high trust, had arrived there; and I have just received it.

No event could have been more unexpected by me, or have created more surprise. When, at an advanced age and after long service, I heretofore resigned a seat in that Court, it was with the sincere desire of enjoying the repose and quietness of private life; and I thought I had then laid down the cares and responsibilities of office forever. It would not be sincere if I were to conceal, that it is painful to find myself disappointed. To give up my retirement is against my feelings and breaks up all my plans for the short remnant of my life; and, after abandoning for six years the study of the law, I feel, and I fear others will feel, that, at the age of seventy-one, it is an act of rashness, unsuitable to that age, to undertake again the labors of the judicial station, to which I am called.

But it has pleased the General Assembly to tender this renewed expression of confidence in my diligence and fidelity, and in a manner which touches my sensibilities most deeply, so that I am led to believe that, in their opinion and in that of the country, it is my duty to enter once more into the public service. Under the circumstances I also suppose it to be obligatory on me to obey the commands of the Legislature. Therefore, as a duty, I forego my own inclinations and accept the office bestowed on me; and will endeavor with what impaired ability I retain, to execute with my associates, its functions. I return to the General Assembly the most unfeigned thanks and acknowledgments for the honor conferred on me; but, at the same time, I undertake the task with very great diffidence and entirely in deference to the authority of the public will.

The manner in which, gentlemen, you have made the communication to me, and the kind terms in which you have expressed your hopes and wishes for my usefulness in office, lay me under great and lasting obligations to each of you individually.

With high consideration I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful friend and servant,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

To Messrs W. J. Houston, M. C. Whitaker, and others, Committee.

Written for the Banner.

TO MISS ——

There is a face, angelic fair—
A sparkling eye of lovel'est blue—
A cheek—ye fairest roses, blush
That you have been denied its hue.

There is a voice so soft, so sweet—
A timid blush that gently steals—
Of heavenly virtues softly speak,
And tell what love her heart can feel.

This fairy is my guiding star
O'er life's tempestuous darkling main;
No Polar star is brighter than
Those sunny smiles that with her reign,

Did I but know those stellar beams
For me'd emit *perennial* light
T' inspire my thoughts to deeds sublime
And guide my wandering footseps right,

I'd climb the mountain's steep of fame,
Though rugged heights with terror frown
I'd win, and twine around my brow
An amaranthine fadeless crown.

FESTUS.

ROWAN Co., N. C.

OUR SCRAP BOX.

In a field of grain, the heads that hold themselves the highest, contains the least; so among men, they that assume the most importance, have the least share of judgement and ability

An eccentric man may with good reason be suspected of affection.

Is not the *chimney* a modern addition to the Greek and Roman style of architecture?

Iron may be shaped to will when heated, but a man in a passion will mould easier after cooling.

THE SLANDERER.

"Millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee! volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious guests
Upon thy doings! thousand 'scapes of wit
Make thee the father of their idle dream,
And rack thee in their fancies!"
Measure for Measure.

A large book may weigh heavily on the same scales that determine the value of corn and pork, but the small *coined dollar* is prized more than an equal amount of gold disseminated through tons of rock.

He that will not forgive offences, destroys the bridge over which he must pass if he enter Heaven.

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within, sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?"—*Merchant of Venice.*

LOVERS.

"We that are true lovers, run into strange capers; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love, mortal in folly."
As you like it.

LOVE.

"Oh how this love resembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun
And by and by a cloud takes all away."
Two Gentlemen of Verona.

PERSEVERING COURTSHIP.

"A woman sometimes scorns what best contents her
Never give o'er,
For scorn at first, makes after love the more.
If she do frown, 'tis not in hate of you,
But rather to beget more love in you;
If she do chide, 'tis not to have you gone;
For why, the fools are mad if left alone.
Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *get you gone*, she doth not mean *away*;
Though ne'er so black, say, they have angels' faces.
That man that hath a tongue I say, is no man,
If with hts tongue he cannot win a woman."
Ibid.

DOUBTS.

"Our doubts are traitors
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt."
Measure for Measure.

QUIETUS.

"We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."
Tempest.

PAST AFFLICTION.

"Let us not burden our remembrances
With a heaviness that's gone."
Ibid.

KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE

A profound knowedge of life is the least enviable of all species of knowledge, because it can only be acquired by trials that make us regret the loss of our ignorance."—*Lady Blessington.*

AMUSING MEN.

We never respect those who amuse us, however we may smile at their comic powers. A considerable distinction exists between the amusing and the entertaining men! We laugh with one, but reflect with the other.—*Ibid.*

AMBITIOUS PEOPLE.

There are no persons capable of stooping so low as those who desire to rise in the world.—*Ibid.*

Did You Ever Know?

Did you ever know a poor man to own the best pew in church?

Did you ever know a minister who had time to talk to a poor brother on the street?

Did you ever know a merchant to talk to a poor woman when a rich city belle entered?

Did you ever know a man to practice the charity he preached?

Did you ever know a man to put a V into the collection box who did not groan very piously and turn around to see who was looking at him?

Did you ever know a politician who knew as many people after as before the election?

Did you ever know a mother who did not like to see her daughter surrounded with *beaus* (beaux?)

CHRISTMAS LEGISLATION.

Mr. Turner got the floor and was proceeding to address the Senate.

Mr. Donnell, (interrupting him.) Mr. Speaker, is there anything before the Senate?

Mr. Speaker. Yes, the Senator from Orange. [Loud laughter.]

A Senator. I move an amendment. [Continued laughter.]

Numerrus motions to adjourn were now rejected.

Senator —— introduced the following bill:

A BILL TO PREVENT THE SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

Be it enacted, &c., and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any female citizen of this commonwealth, who shall, by the artful use of hooped skirts, high-heeled shoes, false hair, Spanish wool, cosmetics, or the like, be guilty of seducing or attempting to seduce any of the male citizens of the State into matrimony, shall be deemed and held guilty of a violation of the laws for the punishment of witchcraft.

The bill was read a first time, and the rules being suspended, it was put on its second reading.

Speaker. As this is a private bill, notice of application must be produced. [Laughter.]

1st Senator. I think the object of the bill essentially public. ["Good."]

2d Senator. Is it open for amendment! [Loud laughter.] If so, I propose to amend by including within the provisions of the bill, all male citizens wearing shawls, wigs, false hair, and using perfumery.

[Here Mr. Speaker Clark showed a little restiveness, but the cloud passed quickly from his brow as a gleam of light revealed the advance of "merrie Christmas," and calling a Senator to the chair, he left to their full bent these children of a larger growth.]

3d Senator. I am against the bill, Mr. Speaker. For though I was opposed to enlarging the powers of married women—[order, order,] I am in favor of unmarried ladies spreading themselves and having full swing. [Convulsive laughter.] I move for a committee on unmarried woman's rights, and suggest the gallant Senator from Cumberland and Harnett as chairman. [Laughter.]

Senator, springing up I have no objection to the suggestion of my young friend, for I have nothing to complain of as respects the ladies. I certainly have suffered nothing from their encroachments as yet.

5th Senator. I see, Mr. Speaker, there is no prospect of settling this question to-day; I therefore move to adjourn.

6th Senator addressing 5th. What news from home? [Allusion to important *domestic* news received.]

5th Senator. The population is increasing in the West. We want new counties. [Loud laughter.]

6th Senator. I move for a committee to ascertain how many Know-nothings are in the Senate.

7th Senator. There is no use for a committee, they can be seen. [Cries of "order," and laughter.]

8th Senator moved to adjourn to meet at Asheville at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Rejected.

6th Senator moved that the members of the House of Commons [a large number of whom were present] be expelled. Ruled out of order.

6th Senator drew attention to the members of the House occupying the seats of Senators. He considered the assemblage an unlawful one, and called for the reading of the riot-act.

Speaker. The Senator will take *his* seat. [Laughter.]

9th Senator. I move the Senate have evening sessions on and after to-day.

3d Senator. I move to amend by inserting "not" after the word "have."

9th Senator. I accept the amendment. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

10th Senator I move that a general leave of absence be granted to all the members of the Senate and House of Commons for one week.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

11th Senator. I move a general leave of absence for all the Lobby members for the balance of the session. Unanimously adopted.

6th Senator. I move, Mr. Speaker, that leave of absence be allowed to Senator 10, forthwith, as he has to walk home all the way and lead a dog. [Loud laughter.]

Senator 10 was understood by the reporter to ask the loan of the 6th Senator's suspenders, for some purpose connected with the dog.

12th Senator moved to add Senator 8 to the committee on hoops.

10th Senator. Woman's or molasses?

A voice. Whiskey hoops. [Laughter.]

8th Senator thought that revenue might be got out of—[speak up]—hoops, and it would be—[louder]—well to refer the bill to the finance committee.

1st Senator. I move the 9th Senator be required to repeat his speech.

9th Senator. I suggest an operation on the Senator's ears. [Laughter.]

12th Senator moved the commitice on hoops have power to send for persons and papers.—Agreed to.

6th Senator. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the Commoner from Haywood a question.—[Loud laughter.]

Speaker It is out of order.

6th Senator. Then I can't ask him? It's come to something when we can't speak to a Commoner. [Laughter.]

Speaker. A Senator has no right to ask questions except of Senators in this chamber.

6th Senator. Then, sir, I propose he be elected a Senator for a few minutes.

Speaker. The motion is out of order.

6th Senator. I appeal.

2d Senator. I call for the ayes and noes.

Speaker stating, and about to put the question—

2d Senator. I call the Speaker to order.—[Laughter.]

Speaker. The Senator cannot call the chair to order.

3d Senator. Allow me, Mr. Speaker, to state the point.

Speaker. I call the Senator to order. [Cries of "leave, leave."]

3d Senator. A question may be stated sitting, but must be put standing.

Speaker. The chair knows that as well as the Senator. [Loud laughter.]

One of the clerks being absent, 6th Senator proceeded to call the roll, invertedly, commenting upon the Senators, as named, in a most humorous manner.

Speaker Clark at this point returned to the chair, order and decorum became restored, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10o'clock.

To the eye that can see anything to condemn or sneer at in such a scene as this, at such a season, all that is cheerful and bright in Christmas Present or To Come, must be shut out! And it may be that in looking once more towards Christmas Past, nothing will be seen *there* to call up the shadows of

"The forms that we loved to greet!"

Should that be so, then God help that desolate heart!—*N. C. Standard.*

ONE REASON FOR NOT SUBSCRIBING—The Annapolis Gazette tells the following story of a citizen of that place. A person better known for his wealth than his liberality, was requested to aid in the erection of a church and the subscription book was placed in his hands. He looked at it anxiously and earnestly, and handed it back with the astonishing remark: "No, sir! I will not give any thing; not half as many people go to hell now as ought to.'

☞ A Mahometan proverb says—"The ink of the learned, like the blood of the martyrs, is sacred in the eyes of heaven.

☞ The road to ruin—becoming the manager of the Italian Opera.

☞ There is healing in a smile, and laughter is medicine to the mind.

☞ Time, patience and industry, are the three grand masters of the world.

☞ Fortune, when once released, is seldom caught.

In what ship have the greatest number of men been wrecked?—*Courtship.*

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will convene in Concord on the 8th of January.

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky will be held in Frankfort on the 8th of January.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee will be held on the 9th of March, and the opposition convention will probably take place on the 23d of February.

On the 5th of January a special election will be held in the Fourth Congressional District of New York, to fill the vacancy in the United States House of Representatives occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Kelly.

On the 4th ian election will be held in the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives made vacant by the Death of Hon. Thomas L. Harris. The democrats have nominated Charles D. Hodges for the place.

A special election will be held in the same district for a member to the next Congress, Mr. Harris having been chosen for another term, at the recent election in Illinois.

Hon. Paulus Powell, Representative in Congress from the sixth district of Virginia, has announced himself a candidate for re-election. Hon. S. F. Leake will be the independent candidate in opposition to Mr. Powell.

The St. Louis Republican contradicts the report that Senator Douglas is about to write a letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—The sum of fifteen hundred dollars was made a few days since at Lynchburg, Va., in fifteen minutes by a New York gentleman; and the lick by which it was done should be known by business men in our section generally. The circumstances were these. He was a passenger en route to the South by the line of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad. There was a slight detention of the train at Lynchburg and to see what was to be seen in the line of business, he stepped into a store, inquired the price of dried peaches, was informed, asked how many bushels they could furnish, was told, gave a check for the amount made arrangements with the selling party to ship to New York, returned to his seat into the cars, was not gone longer than fifteen minutes, took out his pencil, made an estimate of his purchase, calculated the expense of shipment, insurance and all, and remarked to a friend sitting by, from whom we learned the facts, that he had made just fifteen hundred dollars clear of everything—a good fifteen minutes work, and a sharp business man, say we, and so respond all.—But the lick by which it was done—that's what we are after. Well, that man kept posted on the prices current; at every town he inquired for the latest papers, patronised the press, kept posted on the rates of freight from point to point, would invest a dollar or so each day for telegraphic intelligence from New York, and studied his business thoroughly and made the newspaper his text book.

SHOCKING AFFAIR—*Extraordinary Instance of Woman's Fidelity.*—At Detroit on the 25th ult., MICHAEL MC NEMAR attempted to murder his wife and step-daughter, in order to obtain $4,000 left them by a relative. The girl was about 16 years of age, and was frightfully cut about the neck and hands, as was her mother. The *Free Press* says:

The first intimation the intended victims had of the intentions of the father and husband, was his coming up the stairs into the back chamber, where the family, consisting of the mother, the eldest daughter and four little ones, ranging from two to ten years old, were in the act of retiring. The mother was on her knees, in the act of praying, with her little ones already in bed, when he advanced to a position behind her, took her by the hair, and pulled her head back.

The exact nature of the struggle between the two it is difficult to give, from the fact that she refused to describe it for fear of implicating him, a most extraordinary instance of woman's fidelity under extreme circumstances. He succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on her throat, and then, probably becoming fearful lest the children should make their escape and give the alarm, seized the oldest girl, who was about to run down stairs, and made desperate attempts to cut her throat.

She screamed and struggled with all her strength, using her hands to defend her throat, by which means the razor was drawn directly through one of them, which was cut in a terrible manner. She succeeded in getting away from him after he had cut her neck open both sides, and cut her head in one or two places, and ran down stairs, followed by her mother, and out into the street. The neighbors, hearing the screams, ran out at the same time, and describes the sight as shocking in the extreme; the two women running for their lives, the blood streaming from their gaping wounds, and besmearing their faces and clothing with its sanguinary color, which, with their fright and screams, rendered a most sickening appearance.

The assassin gave himself up to the police and was sent to prison.

INDIA.—Further successes of the English Army have been achieved in India.

THE SALISBURY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 5, 1859.

Job Printing at the Banner Office.

Having obtained the services of an experienced Job Printer, who is capable of promptly executing, in the neatest and most approved style, all kinds of fancy as well as plain printing, from the most elegant book to the neatest card, the Banner office respectfully solicits a liberal share of the public patronage. All favors will be thankfully attended to, at short notice and at as low rates as similar work can be done in the State. Our materials are good and abundant; our preparations are ample; and our disposition to oblige has scarcely any limit. Give us a call.

Council of State.

The following gentlemen were elected Council of State, on the 22d Dec. for the next two years:

1st. J. T. Granberry,
2d. J. A. Averett,
3d. J. D. Bridgers,
4th. J. A. Waugh,
5th. P. M. Powell,
6th. Wm. J. Yates,
7th. Dr. C. Mills.

☞ The magnificent new brick Drug store, built by Dr. C. A. HENDERSON, on Main street, opposite the Mansion House, and now occupied by HENDERSON & ENNISS, was in a blaze of light last night. It is very gratifying to see business displayed with so much taste, indicating, as it does, that the proprietors are determined to do business largely and liberally. Call and see them.

☞ We would respectfully call the reader's attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. SMITH & NEWSON. They are enterprising young men. and deserve a liberal share of public patronage. But read their advertisement giving due notice of the arrival of their stock of Valentines for the 14th of next month.

SPLENDID CABINET WARE.—During the holidays, we took a peep at the splendid variety of tastefully finished Cabinet Ware, in the rooms of our friend, SAML. R. HARRISON. Those wishing furniture would do well to call at his establishment, opposite the store of J. J. & J. A. McConnaughey, and see the many beautiful and useful cabinet articles he offers for sale, at astonishingly low rates.

☞ The Report of D. W. Courts, Esq., Public Treasurer, has been laid before the Legislature and published. It s a very able document. In next week's *Banner* we shall publish a brief abstract of it, from which it will appear that, according to the estimated income and disbursement, for the two years ending October 1860, the deficit in the treasury will be $52,486,98.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ELLIS.—The inauguration of Gov. Ellis, took place on Saturday. The address, which has not yet been received at this office will appear next week, when we shall endeavor to publish the whole proceedings together.

SUPREME COURT met on Thursday last. On the qualification of Judge Ruffin, it was proposed to elect him Chief Justice; but he declined, whereupon Hon. R. M. Pearson was elected to the high honor. About a score of young lawyers were licensed, among whom we are pleased to see the name of H. C. Jones, Jr., of Rowan.

NEW YEAR.—The 1st day of January, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, attracted its usual concourse of people, all of whom seemed to be intent upon the business of furnishing themselves with servants for the year. Negroes hired rather below the ordinary mark, though there were not so many disposed of in that way as there generally have been. The great excitement of the day was the sale of the negroes belonging to the Douglas estate. There were twenty-four sold, bringing, as we are informed, about twenty thousand dollars. One fellow, about fifteen years old, sold for fourteen hundred and five dollars. He was purchased by a gentlemen, who resides here, for his own use.

HOGS.—We would respectfully attract the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the propriety of re-enacting the hog ordinance. Much money has been expended upon the streets, and the sidewalks of some of them are really excellent. A dozen hogs in a day, after a rain, when the soil is soft, can ruin the operations of a month, and actually do more injury in an hour than they are worth. Whatever they may be in the smoke-house, on the streets they are a nuisance.

USURY.

The propriety of altering the law, so as to make interest the subject of contract up to eight per cent., has been extensively discussed, recently, in this State. The proposed change has many zealous advocates, who support it with earnestness and ingenuity. It is urged that this increased rate of interest would retain capital within the limits of our own State. It is also argued, that instead of acting oppressively upon the debtor class of the community, it would increase the facility of borrowing, and enable them to procure money at a less price than at present. If these two propositions be correct, the proposed amendment is a good one, and our legislators cannot adopt it any too soon. Let us examine them.

In South Carolina, and most of the States south of this—perhaps in all—legal interest is at a higher figure than six per cent. Hence it is said our money-holders go there to seek investments for their capital. It is unquestionably true, that transactions of this kind have taken place. It is also true, however, that the paper circulating medium in the Southern States, is abundantly sufficient to answer all their purposes; and that the friends of any enterprize which commands the confidence of resident capitalists at home, need not come here or go anywhere else to seek pecuniary aid. This is only done in cases of doubtful success, and we think that the habitual astuteness and circumspection of money-lenders will very soon teach them that a sound investment in North Carolina, at six per cent., is far preferable to one abroad, which is doubtful at seven or eight.

But that it should ever be seriously advanced by intelligent gentlemen, that to increase the legal, would diminish the actual rate of interest in business transactions, might well make one smile. To those who entertain this view, we would simply say, there is no law now existing in the State of North Carolina prohibiting a man from lending his money at as small a rate as he chooses.

The fact is, we have no industrial occupation in this country, which can justify a man in giving more than six per cent. for the use of money, and we think that, of itself, constitutes a good reason why the law should fix that as the maximum rate.

JUDGE DOUGLAS arrived in New York on the 28th ult., from Havana. He was received with the highest honors. He will soon proceed to Washington, and then, we suppose, his position in regard to the next Presidential campaign, will be explicitly defined.

It is said that the fillibusters have received a cordial welcome in Honduras, which is to be the base of their operations in Central America. If this be so, their success is scarcely doubtful. If they have been invited into Honduras, the United States will not be called on to interfere at all, unless it be for their protection against the English and French.

☞ It is now an established fact that a cargo of African negroes has been landed in Georgia; and it has excited a deep feeling in some quarters, South as well as North.

GEN. GADSDEN, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, died in Charleston, on Sunday afternoon.

Several of the lately imported Africans have been arrested at Macon, Georgia.

The trial of the slavers of the "Wanderer," is still progressing, with no important results.

ENGLAND.—Lord Abercrombie succeeds Lord Napier as Minister to the United States.

In the list of graduates at Limestone Springs, we are pleased to see the name of Miss Zulia E. Dunham, of Shelby, who graduated with distinction.

Also, at the Senior exhibition at Wofford College, Messrs. E. H. Miller, S. A. Weber, and S. W. Holmes, of Shelby, and A. J. Stafford, of Rutherford, acquitted themselves creditably.—*Rutherford Enquirer.*

Net Weight of Hogs.

100 gross will net	75	200 gross will net	162
105 gross will net	79	205 gross will net	167
110 gross will net	83	210 gross will net	174
115 gross will net	88	215 gross will net	176
120 gross will net	92	220 gross will net	181
125 gross will net	96	225 gross will net	185
130 gross will net	101	230 gross will net	190
135 gross will net	105	235 gross will net	195
140 gross will net	110	240 gross will net	200
145 gross will net	114	245 gross will net	209
150 gross will net	118	250 gross will net	214
155 gross will net	124	255 gross will net	218
160 gross will net	127	260 gross will net	223
165 gross will net	131	265 gross will net	228
170 gross will net	136	270 gross will net	232
175 gross will net	140	275 gross will net	237
180 gross will net	143	280 gross will net	242
185 gross will net	149	285 gross will net	246
190 gross will net	153	290 gross will net	251
195 gross will net	158	295 gross will net	254

Raleigh Register and Ex-Gov. Morehead on the Danville Connection.

In this family jar, which seems now to be waxing very warm, we can take no part. We should not allude to it, but for the fact, that it has grown up from a question which materially interests us in Western North Carolina, and which we should be much pleased to see discussed purely upon its merits, and entirely apart from personal feeling. Any pledges fairly made on our part, by those authorized so to do, should be honorably redeemed, as a matter of course. We have not, however, regarded the card published by Lillington, Barringer, and others, as establishing the fact that the faith of the West was pledged against the Danville, or any other connection; or that the present road was received as a final substitute therefor. As to the Petersburg subscription, it has not even a collateral bearing upon the question—it is entirely irrelevant. It was made upon a speculation; and, doubtless, Petersburg has received her reward, as she has now our gratitude. There can be no doubt, that it would add greatly to the prosperity of Greensboro', and to that of the country through which it would pass. Would it prejudice the interest of the State at large? If so, how? And if so, then surely no North Carolinian would desire to see it in operation.

Again: Would it violate our faith? *That* being answered in the affirmative, and established to be true, we, for one, would sacrifice all the benefits we could derive from it, ten times over, rather than see its successful accomplishment.

The subject ends not here. The State has invested a large capital in her Central Road, as it is commonly called. If this Danville connection would diminish the profits of that enterprize, and create the necessity for further taxation upon our people, he would render himself justly odious, indeed, who would lend his aid to the passage of any such bill; and, in this last point of view, it seems to us, all the merits of the subject are contained.

☞ The NEW YORK WAVERLY, a magnificent paper, published in New York and at 15 Brattle street, Boston, at only $2 per annum, on the finest satin surface paper, elegantly illustrated with *original* cuts, is a most excellent, as well as artistically beautiful paper, well worthy an honored place in every family. A great feature is the publication of the "*Waverly Novels*," worth more annually than the price of the paper—and this week begins a great Story, entitled THE SKELETON HAND!! An extraordinary Romance, mysterious, thrilling, full of tragic romance, founded upon a series of well-known facts in the history of New England, New York, and the West Indies, in which the whole secrets of the great Bond street tragedy are revealed, and the mysteries of the Broadway Gambling Saloon are shown up—yet full of the richest, touches of the softer feelings and passions of our nature—vivid descriptions and home scenes, and teaching the youth of our land a great moral lesson—that though vice for a time may thrive—ultimately virtue will triumph, and happiness follow in its train. Everybody should subscribe for and read the NEW YORK WAVERLY.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Noblemen object to the freedom of their Surfs without remuneration

It is said that colored students are now attending the exercises of Yale Medical School.

ARREST.—Officer Joseph B. Ramsay arrested a Mr. Henry Wiesnant, of Franklin county, Ga., on yesterday evening, on a charge of having passed on Tuesday evening a $50 counterfeit bill on the State of South Carolina, on Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, the proprietor of a small clothing store in the upper part of the city. Wisenant, in company with Phillip Ates and John Mays, went into Reinhardt's store for the purpose of purchasing clothing. On yesterday the bill was ascertained to be counterfeit. Officer Ramsay pursued Ates and Mays, but they succeeded in making their escape into South Carolina. The goods purchased were found in Mr. Wisenant's wagon. Wisenant was examined before Justices Picquet and Sherron on last night, and bound over to next Superior Court in a bond of $1000.

Phillip Ates is from York District, S. C., 23 years old, fair complexion, auburn hair, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 pounds, riding a gray horse, shod all around. John Mays is from the same place, about the same height and weight, 15 years old, dark complexion, curly hair inclined to be red, riding on same horse with Ates. They are said to have large quantities of this counterfeit money in their possession, and the people generally should look out for them.—*Augusta Evening Dispatch.*

Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1858.

In accordance with a long established custom, the two branches of Congress have adjourned over until the 4th proximo, in order to afford the members an opportunity of spending the Christmas holidays with their families and friends. A large number have gone to their homes, and among them, Messrs. Reid, Branch Shaw, and Craige, of North Carolina. Messrs. Scales and Ruffin will remain in this city during the short recess. I regret to state that the latter named gentleman has been confined to his lodgings for the last ten days or more, by a severe attack of erysipelas; he is now, however, rapidly recovering and will be able to resume his seat in the House, on the reassembling of Congress.

The Pension Bill, introduced by Mr Savage, of Tennessee has finally passed the House by a large majority. It will require about *eighteen millions* of dollars to meet the provisions of this bill, and at a time when the finances of the country are disordered and the executive branch of the government perplexed to devise a satisfactory mode of providing means to meet our current expenses. Where is this money to come from? Borrowing will not do, for the President will scarcely approve a bill authorizing a loan. How then is it to be obtained unless by increased duties upon imports? And yet many who voted for this bill are vehement opposers of the President's "specific-duties" policy.

The whole pension system is decidedly wrong, and it is an evil which is constantly growing and spreading its baleful influences. "Old soldier" has been the war-cry of demagogues for years past, and aided by its magic sound many a driveling fool has obtained a position which he dishonored, and grasped power which he had not the sense wisely to exercise.

I am gratified in announcing that the entire delegation from North Carolina, except Vance and Gilmer, voted against this bill; and I am quite confident that the Senate will never sanction legislation so reckless and unstatesmanlike. A large number of these very men who voted for this bill and were most strenuous in its advocacy, would, were it to receive the approval of the Senate and President, be the first to yell themselves hoarse in denouncing the administration for extravagance and profligate waste of the public money.

After the holydays the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill will be resumed. As its most ardent supporters are far from harmonizing in regard to the details of this great work, there is but a slight chance of its being successfully carried through Congress at this session.

A number of naval officers, retired and furloughed by the famous "Retiring Board," have been restored to the active list by the Senate.

I learn from a reliable source that the President has nominated Major A. J. O'Bannon, of Virginia, as 4th Auditor of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy created by the death of A. C. Dayton, Esq. The Major is at present the popular Chief Clerk of this Beaureau, and is eminently deserving promotion.

A resolution has been adopted by the House instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill making an appropriation for taking the next census in 1860. The census will be taken under the existing law adopted in 1850: it was prepared with great care and as it has been practically tested and found well adapted for the purpose designed it would be sheer folly to tinker it as some proposed doing. Doubtless under the new census there will be great changes in the representation of several States. In the last Presidential election the State of Illinois with nine members of Congress polled nearly 200,000 votes, while Massachusetts with eleven members cast only 167,000; the discrepancy between several other States still greater.

Mr. Branch of North Carolina has introduced a bill into the House, appropriating one million of dollars to enable the President to settle all difficulties with Spain, obtain the peaceable session of Cuba, and effect a permanent treaty of amity, while Mr. Davis of Mississippi proposes that we shall demand of Spain payment of certain claims, and on her failure to comply, that attachment issue with directions to our naval force to seize the island of Cuba. The country is scarcely prepaired to entertain seriously the proposition of Mr. Davis; while that of Mr. Branch is so much more feasible and proper in view of our present relations to that power, that it will at once receive the hearty sanction of all.

Senator Douglas is expected here at an early day, and judging by "the work which has been cut out" for him, he will have his hands full for a while. Senator Slidell has "a crow to pick" with the "Giant," and Mr. Senator Jones of Iowa has already denounced him in the bitterest terms. It seems that Douglas introduced a bill into the Senate, pending the Illinois Central Railroad grant, which provided for a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the mouth of the Ohio river, with a branch to Chicago, and another to Galena, the north-western terminus of the road. Senator Jones desired the road extended to Dubuque, and it seems from his version that Douglas was not only willing to this arrangement, but even *thanked* him for proposing it.—The road was extended to Dubuque, and the constituents of Douglas murmuring at this action, he sought to pacify them by representing that Jones and his colleague had declared their purpose to defeat the bill unless he consented to amend it in this way, and he (Douglas) thought it best to submit rather than lose the bill altogether. This Jones emphatically denies in a spicy letter, closing with the following severe paragraph: "This, sir, is the third time that you have made "*infamously false*" accusations against me, and that I have been compelled *to fasten the lie upon you.* Though you may, at the sacrifice of Democratic organization, have effected a triumph in your State, as you say "over Executive and Congressional dictation," I can but look with contempt upon any fame or position you may have acquired by a union with "white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray," Black Republicans, South Americans, disappointed office-seekers, &c., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobious epithets connected with my name, but covered with a contingency which gave a sure escape." Very little ambiguity about what the Senator means, I should think, and if the "Giant" quietly swallows this, he will have to gulp all apathie doses of the same kind, *ad infinitum*, hereafter.

While touching upon these personal matters I may allude to the English-Montgomery affair; of the particulars of that personal collision your readers are doubtless already apprised. The difficulty is believed to have been caused by ill-feeling entertained by Montgomery, and growing out of the settlement of the famous Kansas question at the last session. English is a spare-built man—Montgomery a colossus; English exhibited pluck—Montgomery seemed deficient in this requisite of an M. C., and so he invoked the law as a salvo to his broken head, and a protection from further chastisement. The probabilities are that we will have to chronicle another instance of "*the eloquence of his vacant chair,*" and publish daily reports of the state of the injured gentleman's health, under the "Parisian system of cauterizing" for weak heads.

The new Senate chamber will be occupied after the holidays. On the motion to vacate the old chamber and remove to the new, Senator Houston remarked that he was strongly in favor of it, as his senatorial term expired on the 4th March next, and unless he was re-elected, he would never have an opportunity of claiming a seat in the beautiful edifice. The old veteran regarded his chances as rather slim to return, and so "went in" for the new building.

The committee of Ways and Means are reducing the amounts estimated for various objects by the heads of Departments, to quite a low figure. All works which are not indispensably necessary for the operations of the government, and which can be suspended without detriment, will not be appropriated for.

The committee who have in charge the investigation of the accounts of the late clerk of the House, Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, have adjourned until the 7th January, when it is believed the matter will be speedily closed up.

The action of the Indiana legislature in declaring the seats of Messrs. Fitch and Bright vacant and electing two persons to fill them, is a subject of laughter and ridicule in political circles.

The Senate Post Office committee will shortly bring in a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and allowing for the transportation of the ocean mails only the postage received from that source.

R.

The North Carolina Rail Road.

We have received from the President of this Road the following communication for publication:

SALISBURY, December 28, 1858.

DR. RAMSAY,

Senator from Rowan and Davie:

SIR:—In a late report of Senate proceedings on the Bill in relation to "Rail Road Boards of Directors," is this sentence in your remarks:

"The prevalent opinion was—that the North Carolina Rail Road had been badly managed."

Nearly four years ago, the Administration of the State Work here referred to, was placed in my hands. It has not been my habit, during this time, to notice in any manner whatever, anonymous, or irresponsible, or generally vague charges—and no others were made. I have been quite satisfied to leave my management to answer for itself, where thousands see it—in the working of the Road. It has never caused me to be disturbed at all, that unreasonable people complain, or that malignant persons abuse, while trying to do faithfully and impartially my duty in a difficult position—neither sought, desired, or willingly retained. The world is wise enough in good sense to understand very well that no gentleman—no man of courage, will deal in abuse of an official under bond, *ex officio*, to keep the peace, and the vilification of the vindictive and the cowardly is generally believed to be rather better than their praise.

In the Annual Meetings of Stockholders I have always invited the strictest inquiry touching all the affairs of the Company, and the management of the Road—and have most specially requested the citation of any complaints. Few have ever been there alleged. None have ever been maintained.

This charge which you have brought forward, before a high body, being of a different character from such as are remarked above to be unworthy of notice, it is due to the Board of Directors, as well as to myself, and to the public, that it should be noticed.

You speak in your place of privilege with the accredited influence of a Senator, presumed to know, and entitled to respect. It is taken for granted that no honorable gentleman, occupying the very responsible position of a public representative, would knowingly lend his voice and influence in giving circulation to either personal or partisan misrepresentation, and, therefore, it must be believed that whatever is said in this high body is spoken, not as the stump speech of a demagogue—for effect, nor as a paragraph of an unscrupulous newspaper—for personal or party uses—but with considerate deliberation, and on good evidence. For, permit me to observe, however it may be considered allowable, for general usage, to arraign political and partisan matters on all occasions, with free terms, God forbid that this spirit and usage should prevail towards the vital interests of the State in her Public Works, which ought to be wholly delivered from the contamination of mere partyism, as well as from the scrambles for party ascendency;—and while it is unquestionably true, that a representative of the people should have full privilege to speak freely of public men and things, and abundant authority to enquire strictly into all matters relating to the public interest, as well as to investigate, as closely as he may please, the acts and character of all officials—it is equally true, that every sentiment of generosity, and of common justice, would forbid a pre-judgment, or a censure, without evidence.

Thus it is, that, in relation to the administration of an important State Work, you make a very grave charge. Such an one as, if sustained, would establish conclusively its utter incompetency and unfaithfulness. And your remark seems to me the more extraordinary for the reason that the affairs of the different Roads are now under enquiry, and it surely would be only fair to hear the result before pronouncing a condemnation.

It was made on a Bill in relation to Boards of Directors in the Roads where the State owns the principal interest—the question being as to so changing the law as to give the power of controlling the Roads—the majority of Directors in all the Roads to the Stockholders. In the North Carolina Road the State owning *three-fourths;*—in the Atlantic Road, *two-thirds;*—in the Western North Carolina Road *two thirds;*—in the Raleigh and Gaston Road *over one half.* It was argued that the Roads having been badly managed by the State—*therefore* the individual Stockholders ought to be placed in full control to ensure their better direction. With the *question* as to this change of the law, I have nothing to do, it is not my business to deal;—upon its merits, nothing to say—but with your deduction on my personal arraignment, I have something to do, and to say, for the justification of the State, as well as on my own account. You will no doubt be much surprised to hear that your argument is a fallacy, and your conclusion based on a total mistake and misapprehension of the facts. You will probably be astonished, for it really changes the whole aspect of the case, but suffer me to inform you;—*The North Carolina Rail Road* (your illustration) *has been in the hands of the individual Stockholders from the day of its organization to this day.* My predecessor came from these Stockholders. I was elected by them, and re-elected from time to time. Thus you will perceive how sadly you have been misled to the unjust berating of the innocent State power, and to the unintended condemnation of the stockholders. If this Road has been badly managed, as you remark, set it down to the account of these same Stockholders;—they are responsible for it from the beginning, through both administrations. For three years first from the organization of this Company the State had no voice in her meetings, either of Stockholders or Board, because not yet a holder of any interest therein. Since July 1853 she has had a controlling power in both. I have been in attendance on every meeting of both, but one, within these six years, according to my best recollection, and if ever, in any council, the power of the State has been exercised to over-rule the wishes or opinions of the Stockholders, I have no knowledge of such time. The Journals will show. Or if there has ever been even a division of opinion, much less of vote, it is not within my recollection.

So you may see how it is possible to do the greatest unintentional injustice to both State and Stockholders by a single error at the start;—and so it is, as always, that to begin with an error, is inevitably to end with a wrong.

For some time past I have observed, with much concern, the evident lack of all accurate information concerning this Road—its cost, operating expense, and condition—on the part of many who assume to speak of it—most of these, gentlemen of intelligence and honor, who have not designed to do the Road an injustice.

They have emphatically pronounced the work profitless both to the State and to the stock holders, paying no dividends, and only able to meet its current expenses by its earnings. Do you wonder why such statements are made, if not true? For a very simple reason, because it is so much easier to take for granted whatever is said by somebody, than to be at the trouble of examining for the truth, and aside from being deceived into error by designing falsehood of the bad, a majority of enquirers are like the hungry juryman who has no special desire to hang the prisoner, but must go to dinner. Reports have been made but not read. The cry of no dividends and taxation is considered an answer to facts, and the Road is condemned, and the management is denounced, and a verdict is recorded accordingly.

These things have given me concern I said—and why? for reasons touching me personally? By no means. The time has not been when any motive or consideration has caused me to seek popularity or to desire office or honors—and although no man could expect to be repaid for laborious service to the State, in a responsible and dangerous position, by injustice and abuse, still, as never having undertaken this hard service for its probable rewards, I have given to these, good or bad, but little thought. My concern, sir, has been for other reasons, far more weighty. For beholding that spirit abroad, and potent to deceive honest, intelligent and honorable men, which would curse the land with a blight, to work out its corrupt ends of partisan agitation—and would mortally assail and misrepresent this public work, which has done more to give North Carolina her just character abroad—more to give her people life and and hope and encouragement to energy—and more to bring into her borders the light of prosperity, after a long time of darkness, than all other causes—if thereby, in thus perverting truth, they could gratify partisan enmity, sectional jealousy, and personal malignity.

I regret, sir, to have been obliged to trouble you, much less others, with this communication. It was due to justice, and I desire to express my great satisfaction at the excellent opportunity which is now afforded to me of making before a Committee of the General Assembly an exhibit of this Road, and its affairs, from the beginning to the present. It is what I should most have desired to ask, and has been happily directed; and although it is no small labor to enter upon an investigation, running back for nearly nine years, it is worth the labor to have such a Report as will be above the questioning and doubts of those who have desired to discredit any statement which could be made from the Road.

As regards my administration of the Company, no man can say with truth that I have ever used for political purposes the power of this corporation—or that I have ever enquired concerning an employee beyond his character and fitness.

No enquiry whatever, touching my connection, *in any manner,* with the public works of the State, can be too full and explicit for my wishes. I shall take care that all such are made to include whatever has been insinuated to need enquiry, whether openly charged or not. I do not propose to allow any prejudice to result to the great cause of our State works, through personal aims at me, or through covert partisan assaults.

I am not to be understood as charging you with these objects, in your remarks which have called forth this communication;—nor am I at all disposed to complain, but rather to thank you, since it has given me a warrant, which otherwise would have been wanting, to make this call upon you as the organ of less public accusers. I make no question as to your motives—since it is of no consequence to me to enquire:—but for your charge—I consider myself warranted in expecting that you will be at some care to attend the Committee of enquiry. You are a Representative from the Line of the Road, and from my own District, having every facility to ascertain how this work has been "badly managed" as you say. I believe, therefore, every just man will think, after your public declaration, that it is due to the Senate—to the people you represent—to the State whose interest you are bound to take care of—and due in common justice, to the Administration of this Road—that you should distinctly specify for investigation, any charges you have to allege of mismanagement in this important State Work.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

CHAS. F. FISHER, PRES'T.

SPEECH OF
Hon. Thomas L. Clingman,
IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
on the
CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President in his message to Congress, of December 8, 1857, expressed himself in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in the following language:

"The fact is, that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the isthmus.

"Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I am nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine."

And WHEREAS, the President in his message of December 6, 1858, stated that:

"I am truly sorry I cannot also form you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 850, have been finally adjusted.

"At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two Governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British Government for this purpose in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their propositions to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the British Government and each of the Central American Republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of

these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries."

And whereas, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contains stipulations which are in direct hostility to the cherished policy and future welfare of the United States; stipulations calculated to operate adversely to the independent action of this Republic in the line of duty, which it may become imperative on it to adopt, in regulating and controlling the affairs of the Central American States, and consequently, the abrogation of the said treaty is demanded alike by the honor and interests of the Union: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have passed, since his inauguration, between this Government and that of Great Britain, and between this Government and that of Nicaragua, with respect to the termination or preservation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

If Senators will indulge me for a few minutes, I should like to offer a reason or two why I think some action ought to take place immediately with reference to these questions. The American public is very sensitive in relation to the proceedings in Central America, and we have had within the last few days some remarkable information from that quarter.

We were told, Mr. President, in the annual message of the Executive, that England had abandoned the right of search, and I thought we had obtained a great triumph of some sort on the question of the right to search and visit our ships. It turns out, however, if the newspaper statements are to be relied upon—and there seems to be no doubt about the fact—that Great Britain has not only boarded our ships, but that she has examined the list of men on board, to ascertain who they were, whether American born or not, and whether they had arms. Now, it will be recollected that when those proceedings were taking place in the Gulf, last spring, which attracted so much attention, the allegation of Great Britain was not that she had a right to search our ships, but that she had a right to visit a vessel to ascertain its nationality, to ascertain whether it was really an American ship, and if it was, then she would let us alone; but she thought our flag was liable to be abused, and to prevent that was her sole purpose. That was the point in controversy; and I supposed from the President's message that she had abandoned that. It turns out now, however, that her officers go on board a ship, well knowing it to be an American ship, not raising any pretense of that sort, and then examine the list of passengers, and make inquiries about them. At the time of the war of 1812 they went on board our ships to take off their own men; they have now gone a step further; they want to ascertain whether Americans on board have arms or not. Is not this a very extraordinary proceeding?

The great difficulty in the way of righting these wrongs is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. By the terms of that treaty the United States is bound never to occupy, colonize, or fortify any part of Central America. We have abided by that treaty, and Great Britain has not. That treaty is a very extraordinary one. It is the application to us of the Monroe doctrine, by Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine was a declaration upon our part that European Governments should not colonize America, but Great Britain says to us, "you shall not colonize Central America. They have turned the tables completely upon us. By this treaty they have actually got the United States to agree never to colonize, or fortify, or occupy any part of Central America. While we are talking about the Monroe doctrine and felicitating ourselves on the progress it has made, Great Britain has actually applied it to ourselves.

I have quoted in this resolution the language of the President, at the last session, upon this subject. As I then understood it, and as the whole country understood it, it was supposed that he ardently desired the abrogation of that treaty; but if it could not be abrogated, as a choice of evils, he would acquiesce in some settlement which was not inconsistent with the American view. But from the tone of the present message it would seem, I think, that the idea of abrogating the treaty has been abandoned by our Executive. I desire to give the Executive, if that be the fact, an opportunity of stating the reasons for this change to the country. I think the country ought to know them.

But there is an especial reason, Mr. President, why I desire this subject to have an early consideration. It is not easy to determine precisely what the President means in his second message, but I take it that it is something like this; that this treaty is to stand upon the American construction, which excludes us, of course, forever from that country; but that Great Britain is to go in and make separate treaties with these States. Now, what sort of treaties are they to be? I ask gentlemen what sort of treaties is Great Britain likely to make? Sir William Gore Ousley has gone down there. Will he take care of our interests? It is said that "straws show which way the wind blows; and I was amused three or four days ago to see an elaborate article in the Washington Union—by whom written I do not know, but that paper is sometimes, at least, supposed to reflect the views of the Administration—the purport of which, as I understand it, was that Great Britain is the only free country except our own, and that she is standing up for freedom and will protect our rights against threatened danger from the French Executive. It is said that Napoleon is despotic and menaces us with injuries, but that Great Britain will kindly take us under her protection; and I suppose Sir William Gore Ouseley has gone down there to make treaties for our joint advantage! What sort of treaties will he make? The newspapers say that they are to be bottomed upon the model of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. I do not know that that programme for a treaty has ever been promulgated by our Executive. I read it in manuscript at the last session; I then read it confidentially, and I have no right to speak of it; but there was published in the American papers during the spring and summer what purported to be a copy of it, and I have the right to allude to that, because I see that some of the British papers have represented Sir William Gore Ouseley as making similar arrangements.

There were two features in that treaty which I had decided objections. The first was that under it and upon the construction placed upon it by Yrissari, who was the two publications, gave two notices in the papers, which I commented on as a member of the other House, the right to go to Nicaragua, or to pass through it might be limited to those who went upon a particular line from New York, and who had permits from the consul. I was opposed to that. I thought that Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans had a right to establish lines, and that American citizens had a right to go on them to Nicaragua, and to pass through it. I made some objections in the other House to this feature.

But there was another feature which was still more objectionable in my judgment. It was this: According to that programme of a treaty, the United States had the right to protect the transit route by the landing of troops, &c. There was another clause, perhaps the fifteenth or sixteenth article, by which the United States bound itself to use its influence to induce other foreign Governments to make a similar guarantee of protection and neutrality to the routes. What is the meaning of that? We bind ourselves to induce Great Britain, for example, and France, to guaranty the neutrality and the safety of those routes. If they do it, of course it is not to be a naked guarantee without a right to carry it out. If they bind themselves to keep those routes in a certain condition, they have a right, of course, to use the means necessary for that purpose; and what means will they use? Most unquestionably they will have the right to use exactly the same means that the treaty allows us to use, that is, they may occupy with troops; and, therefore, I regard this as a treaty for the joint occupation of those countries by the United States, France, England, and all other nations who propose to come in

Senators will see in a moment that this was much more objectionable to us, or ought to have been, than even the Clayton Bulwer treaty. That was an agreement that we would not take possession of Central America, and that nobody else should; but whenever you provide that we and all others may have the right to take possession and hold it, does any one doubt that Great Britain will keep a larger force there than usual, or that perhaps France will do so, because they have vastly larger armies and naval establishments than we have? I regard that as a proposition for a joint protectorate of those countries. It is said in the papers that Sir William Gore Ouseley will go down there and negotiate treaties. Suppose he adopts this policy; what will be the effect? Great Britain will get the right to station her troops on that line, and she will hold it. There is no doubt about that. Then, how are we to get rid of her? Are we to stand still now and allow this treaty to be in force against us forever, according, as I interpret the President's message, to the American construction which excludes us; and are we to permit Great Britain to go into Central America and make what treaties she pleases to protect her interests? Are we to stand with our arms folded until all this is done? If so, then, I suppose, we shall be protected by Great Britain from the dangers that menace us from France and other Powers! I do not know that France holds our Government responsible for these things.

What I desire is to get all the facts; at present we are in the dark. It looks, from these late proceedings, very much as if that were to be the policy of Great Britain. You find her going forward and searching our ships in a neutral port, avowing the purpose to prevent fillibusters going there, not only on the high seas, though they may go in our ships, and stopping our own citizens who attempt to go there in large numbers, and obliging them to put back to New York. Remember, sir, that the very ground on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was placed was to open a way to our Pacific possessions. Our Government went into it to get a passage across the Isthmus. That we have not got; but the restrictive provision by which we bound ourselves never to occupy or colonize that region, went in as a sort of appendage. That, however, is in force; and the other part for which the treaty was mainly made, is not.

It is very probable, I think, that the course pursued by our Government with reference to Commodore Paulding, furnishes a key to some of these proceedings. It will be recollected that when Paulding went there, wrongfully as it was admitted, because the Executive declared he had no right to go into that territory—your Committee on Foreign Relations made a report on the same subject; and I do not believe a single Senator pretended he had a right to do it—our Government, instead of censuring him in any way, eulogized him; the President's message was mainly taken up with an attack on the fillibusters, and compliments to Paulding. I believe I do not do any injustice to the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when I say that the body of that report was mainly directed against the fillibuster movement; and while it was admitted that Paulding had violated the law and the Constitution; they took a great deal of pains to eulogize him. Now, supposing that the recent occurrences are truly stated in the papers, and I have no doubt they are, because you have the statement of the purser and others who have just returned, what has Great Britain done exceeding our movement? If we can allow our officers to go there, (I admit not under the sanction of the Government; but then the Government took no especial pains to prevent a recurrence of these things in future,) and drive anybody out, will not Great Britain do it? You have in fact a British protectorate over Central America.

Now I desire, for one, if possible, to get rid of this Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Then the hands of our Government will be free. Until that is done, it is utterly impossible that you can protect American interests properly in that quarter. If the President has any new light since last December upon this subject, I think it fair that he should indicate it to the country. In my opinion, as I stated on the floor of the other House, the treaty could have been abrogated last spring on terms that ought to have been, and would have been, satisfactory to us. It was not done. I do not propose now to inquire how or why this was prevented. I hope, however, that this resolution will pass, and that we shall have something on the subject from the President.

The first Shad of the season was served up on Saturday at the Carolina Hotel, Wilmington.

A revolution is anticipated in Cuba.

New York Market.

Cotton weak. Flour heavy: State $4 30 a $5 50; Ohio unchanged, Southern $4 75 a $5 40. Wheat firm; Southern unchanged. Corn dull. Mixed one cent better. Other articles uncharged and dull.

Did You Ever Know?

Did you ever know a fellow too c. for the old folks? it mak s but little differen e about his morals.

Did you ever know a poor man whose morality could atone for his lack of property, in the eyes of miserly mamas and calculating papas?

Did you ever know a real mean person who didn't know more about other people's business than of his own?

Did you ever know a happy man who failed to pay his just debts?

Did you ever know an honest man to refuse to pay his news-paper accounts?

Did you ever know a printer who had received all that was due him? (Then there are some delinquents)

Did you ever know a man who needed money worse than a printer?

☞ Our billingsgate neighbor of the Gazettee accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisements.—Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopeia itself is not more free from the suspicions of quackery than his medicines. He knows they are endorsed by the medical Journals of this country, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal. *Berks Co. Press, Reading, Pa.* Dec. 8, 23.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement try his wonderful remedy, and give the Prof. a new testimonial,—*Memphis Whig.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists,
Dec. 8. 23.

READ! READ!! READ!!!—"Ye afflicted read," the following certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD—DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine. I am truly yours, M. McCORMICK.
Lewistown, Pa., Jan. 18, 1857.

Should any doubt Mr McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon Wm Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania: Hon Thos B Florence, Philadelphia: Hon J C Knox, Judge, Tioga co., Pa.; Hon J S Black, Judge Phil.; Hon D R Porter, ex-Gov., Pen.; Hon Ellis Lewis, Judge, Phil.; Hon R C Grier, Judge U S Court; Hon G W Woodward, Judge, Phil.; Hon W A Porter, city Solicitor, Phil.; Hon John Bigler, ex-Gov California; Hon E Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D C., and many others, if necessary.

HELMBOLD'S genuine preparation for pallid countenance and eruptions.

HELMBOLD'S genuine preparation for night sweats, cold feet, dimness of vision.

HELMBOLD'S genuine preparation for languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S genuine preparation for pains in the back, headache ickstomach.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation, is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge devoted to their combination.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation. For diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsy

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for loss of power; loss of memory.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HELMBOLD'S genuine pregaration for weak nerves, horror of death, trembling.

Sold by C. A. Henderson, Salisbury, N. C.

☞ See advertisement headed Helmbold's Genuine Preparation, in another column.
August, 5th, 1858. 1y

INVIGORATE THE LIVER.

It is a most undoubted fact that DR. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy is one of the greatest discoveries made in medicine the past century. It has been a study of the Dr. during twenty years' practice to find what particular organ, when diseased, caused the greatest number of ills or pains, and his conclusion is, that the liver is the greatest regulator of the system and the most liable to disease, while if kept free from disease is a preventive of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, general debility, &c., while last but for from least we mention consumption; for our experience is that more cases of consumption occur from diseased liver that from all other causes put together.

Taking this to be a correct hypothesis, we have but to find a remedy with which to correct the liver, and we have a cure of nearly all the diseases we are subject to by simply using a preventive. That the Invigorator is such a remedy, is beyond doubt to all who try it, for its virtues are such that for all complaints arising from liver derangements, it is an unfailing remedy, while as a family medicine, for all diseases of the stomach or bowels, which are caused in a greater or less degree by liver derangement it is the safest, surest and most efficacious remedy known.—*Princeton Press.*
Dec. 8, 23.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing 50 Pills by return mail. For sale by Druggists in Salisbury
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & Co.
Wholesale Agents, Charleston S. C

MARRIAGES.

At Mabry's Hotel, Lexington, N. C., on the 22d ult., by Rev. J. M. Wagner, Mr. HENRY MOORE and Miss MARGARET HARRISON, all of Salisbury.

In Davidson County, on the 22d ult., by G. W. Smith, Esq., Mr. JOHN F THOMPSON and Miss SARAH ANN MILLER, all of Davidson county, N. C.

On the 29th ult., by Wm. R. Fraley, Esq., Mr. HENRY C. OWEN and Miss ELIZABETH A. CLODFELTER.

On the 30th ult., by Wm. R. Fraley, Esq., Mr. THOMAS F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe county, and Miss MARGARET A. TREXLER.

DEATHS.

In Lincoln county, near the Catawba river, on the night of the 9th ult., Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMSON, aged 85 years.

On the 10th ult., at his residence in Iredell county, Capt. JOHN M. YOUNG, in the 63d year of his age.

In Shelby, on the 16th ult., MARY C. WILLIAMS, in the 14th year of her age. She was born in Missouri, and her parents both died when she was very young. Mary was a good and dutiful child, and her early death was deeply deplored.

In Lincolnton, on the morning of the 21st ult, ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln county, aged 45 years.

Near Gold Hill, in this county, on the 26th ult. Mr. DAVID McMACKINS, aged 71 years and 8 days.

In Rowan county, N. C., December 23rd, 1858, Mrs. SOPHIA, consort of John C. Miller, Esq., aged 47 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The subject of this notice was a consistent member of the E. L. Church, and in her death, the church has lost a valuable member. But it is her eternal gain.

Mother Miller was an affectionate wife and a kind mother; also kind to the servants.

She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her departure. Yet they mourn not as those who have no hope.

She, on one occasion, observed to a member of the family, "That she would soon go and dwell with Jesus."

The night ere her death, she prayed much for men, especially for her enemies, to meet her in Heaven.

Among the surviving children are six sons and one daughter, and all, except two small sons, are professors of religion and members of the church. One of the sons is preparing for the office of the ministry. J. L. S.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SPRAGUE BROTHERS.

APPLES—Dried	50 to 1 00	MOLASSES: Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON—		Common,	35 to 45
Hams,	12½ to 15	NAILS,	5½ to 6
Sides,	10 to 12½	OATS,	30 to 32
Hog Round,	9 to 10	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	per gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEESWAX,	22 to 23	TANNERS Oil:	
BUTTER,	14 to 20	per gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish,	85 to 100
Adamantine,	24 to 30	Sweet,	55 to 65
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2½ to 00
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	12½ to 13½	Sack,	$1 90 to 2 10
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 0 00
COTTON,	10 to 12	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	1 00 to 1 10	Brown, 4-4,	11½ to 12
CORN,	60 to 70	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
per 100 lbs,	2 00 to 2 25	Loaf,	14 to 17
per bbls	4 00 to 4 60	Clarified,	11½ to 13
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 10½
IRON:		Turpentine,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	75 to 100
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WIDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	10 to 12	8 by 10,	$2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	60 to 65	10 by 12,	2 50 to 0 00

NEW BERN PRICES CURRENT,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

REPORTED BY WM. H. OLIVER & CO., GROCERS.

BACON—Hog round,	12½ to 00	LIME—Lump,	$1 25 to 00
Hams	13 to 15	Common,	0 00 to 00
Sides,	12 to 14	MEAL,	90 to 1 00
Shoulders,	12 to 13	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—		N. Orleans,	50 to 00
Rio,	12 to 13	West Indies,	33 to 38
Laguayra,	14 to 15	Syrup,	50 to 00
Java,	18 to 20	PORK—	
M racaibo,	15 to 16	C. Mess,	20 00 to 00 00
COTTON,	11½ to 00	Plated,	19 00 to 00 00
FISH—		Prime,	00 00 to 00 00
Blue Fish, bbl.	$6 25	Fresh,	00 00 to 00 00
Mackeral "	0 00	ROSIN,	$1 00 to 1 25
Mullet, "	7 00	Rosin Oil,	15 to 30
Shad, No 2.	10 00	SALT—	
Trout, "	5 50	G. Sack,	$1 00 to 1 10
FLOUR—		Coarse,	25 to 30
Family, bbl.	$6 75	SPIRIT TURPENTINE,	41
Superfine, "	6 50	SUGAR—	
Common, "	0 00	Refined,	12 to 14
GRAIN—		Brown,	8½ to 12
Corn,	65 to 00	Crushed,	15 to 16
Wheat,	00 to 00	Loaf,	00 to 00
Rye,	00 to 00	TAR—	1 60 to 0 00
Oats,	00 to 00	TURPENTINE—	
Peas,	$1 00 to 00	Dip,	$290 to 0 00
HAY,	1 00 to 00	Scrape,	3 20 to 0 00
LARD,	13½ to 00	Virgin.	3 15 to 0 00

NORFOLK, Va., Prices Current,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

REPORTED BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS, MERCHANTS.

FLOUR—		DRIED PEACHES—	
Family,	$6 50 to 6 75	bus. 40lbs,	5 00 to 5 50
Extra,	6 00 to 000	BACON—	
Superfine,	5 50 to 0 00	West' shoul'	8 to 8½
CORN—		" sides,	10 to 000
Mix'd White,	70 to 00	N. C. and Va.	
Yellow,	70 to 76	Hog round,	12 to 12½
WHEAT—		LARD—	
White,	$1 30 to 0 00	N. C. and Va.	
Red,	1 10 to 1 11	No. 1,	13 to 000
COTTON,	11 to 11½	No. 2,	12 to 000
PEAS—		STAVES—	
Black Eye,	1 30 to 1 35	R. O. Hhd,	$34 to 35
Red & black,	75 to 80	W. O. Pipe,	50 to 00
FLAXSEED,	1 35 to 0 00	" Hhd,	40 to 00
BEESWAX,	30 to 00	" Bbl,	28 to 00
DRIED APPLES—			
bus. 28lbs.	1 80 to 0 00		

REMARKS—Flour continues dull with only a small local demand. Stocks are large and accumulated.

Cotton is unchanged, the foreign account slow; some decline.

Groceries—No particular change to note but prime Coffee is scarce and wanted.

Prime Dried Apples and peeled Peaches are saleable, other sorts are dull and neglected.

New Advertisments.

EXCHANGE & COLLECTION OFFICE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO BUY AND SELL New York Exchanges, Specie, State Stocks, and Uncurrent Bank Bills.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
AND ACCOUNTS OPENED,
Subject to Checks.

☞ Especial attention paid to *Collection of Claims*, and *Remittances made Promptly* on day of Payment.

JOHN McRORIE.
Salisbury, N. C., January 3, 1859. 26-8w

M. & E. MYERS,
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE,
One door below the Store of McNeely & Young.

THE HIGHEST PRICE, IN CASH, will at all times be paid for GRAIN.
Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1859. 26-6t

LOOK HERE!!
!!! 50 CENT AMBROTYPES!!!
ONE WEEK LONGER.

THE BAD WEATHER PREVENTING MANY Persons getting a PICTURE, the same inducements will be held out as last week, viz:
PICTURES AT HALF PRICE!
CLARK & HENDERSON.
Rooms opposite the Mansion Hotel.
Jan. 5, 1859. 26-tf

14th FEBRUARY, 1859.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!

We would respectfully announce to the ladies of Salisbury, Statesville, Mocksville, and the surrounding country, that we will receive by Express, the largest and most beautiful stock of Valentines ever offered in this market. We sell for CASH, and consequently we will sell at

NEW YORK RETAIL PRICES.

They will arrive in about six days. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

SMITH & NEWSON.
January 5th, 1859.

NEW FIRM!

THE UNDERSIGNED, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have this day entered into

A CO-PARTNERSHIP,
Under the name and style of
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
For the purpose of conducting the
APOTHECARY AND DRUG BUSINESS,
in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury.

C. A. HENDERSON,
JOHN H. ENNISS.
January 1, 1859.

REMOVAL.—HENDERSON & ENNISS, DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, would announce that they have removed from the old
SILL & SILL HOUSE,
to the Large
NEW BRICK BUILDING,
Of Dr. C. A. Henderson, which has just been finished, on the corner of the Public Square, opposite the Mansion Hotel. They are now prepared to execute promptly, all orders in their line.

HENDERSON & ENNISS.
January 3d, 1859. 26 3m

OFFICE WESTERN N. C. R. R.,
January 3, 1859.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
FOR THE
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD,
50 NEGRO MEN,

To be employed on the Construction and Repairs of this Road, between Salisbury and Newton. Apply at this Office.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer & Superintendent.
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1859. 26 3t

☞ Iredell Express copy 3 weeks.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, are hereby notified to present them to me, on or before *Saturday, the 29th of January*, 1859.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
J. H. ENNISS,
Intendant of Police.
Dec. 28, 1858.

Executors' Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th of JANUARY next, we will sell, as Executors of Peter Barger, deceased, at his late residence, (8 miles west of Salisbury,) a Valuable Negro MAN, a good MULE and HORSE, a ROAD WAGON, BUGGY and Harness, some Corn, Wheat, Flour and Bacon; Cattle, Hogs; some Hay, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles not here enumerated.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
ANDREW BARGER,
CALEB BARGER,
Executors.
December 31st, 1858. 26-3t

A MEMOIR OF

REV. ELISHA MITCHELL, D. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in the University of North Carolina, together with the tributes of respect to his memory, by various public meetings and literary associations, and the addresses delivered at the re interment of his remains on Mt. Mitchell, by the Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, and Hon. David L. Swain, President of the University of N. C.

This interesting little book, giving a graphic sketch of the life and the only correct account of the tragic death of this great and good man, together with a fine *Steel Plate Likeness* of Dr. Mitchell, is now ready and may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Pomeroy & Turner, in Raleigh, Mallett & Co., in Chapel Hill, and at the office of publication.

Price, in Paper, 30 cents; in cloth, 50 cents per copy. Copies (in paper covers,) sent by mail to any part of the country, free of postage, upon the receipt of 35 cents in coin or postage stamps; in cloth, (library style,) for 55 cents per copy.

Address J. M. HENDERSON, Publisher,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

A $5 00 GIFT ENTERPRIZE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the manufacture of Gold Pens, Pencils, and various kinds of Jewelery, are induced to make the following offer to their patrons. Every person purchasing a large Gold Pencil, or a Lady's Gold Pencil and Pen, price $5 00, will be entitled to one of the following GIFTS, which we will send immediately on receipt of the money.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100	Gold Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches, worth $100 each,		$10,000
200	" "	50 "	10,000
300	" "	30 "	9,000
500	Silver Hunting Watches,	20 "	10,000
100	Ladies' Silk Dress Patterns,	25 "	2,000
100	" "	20 "	2,000
100	Gold Vest & Guard Chains,	25 "	2,500
200	" "	15 "	3,000
5,000	Various articles of Jewelry, worth from $1 to $20 each, consisting of Gold Lockets, Chains, &c.		
100	Sewing Machines $30 each,		$3,000
10,000	Subscriptions for one year to Periodicals and Magaziues, $1 to $3 each.		

A liberal commission will be allowed Agents.

The first purchaser of a large Pencil, or Pen and Pencil, will receive certificates of agency for their district or county. Direct all letters plain, so there will be no delay. All orders should be addressed to
RICHARDS & CO.,
337 Broadway, N. Y.

Our Pencils and Pens are warranted to be *gold*, and we guarantee satisfaction in every case, or refund the money.

P. S—Those wishing to act as Agents will be furnished with Certificates to sell.

A. & W. MYERS,
NO. 4. GRANITE ROW,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to their remaining Stock of
SILKS and DRESS GOODS,
which will from this day be offered at greatly reduced prices. Persons in want will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine, as we are determined to close them out before making our Spring purchases.
Dec. 21, 1858. tf25

To all Whom it may Concern!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform those indebted to them that their BILLS are now ready for SETTLEMENT. To those concerned we would request to come forward and PAY UP, as we are compelled to make collections in order to make our Spring purchases.

A. & W. MYERS,
No. 4, Granite Building.
Dec. 21, 1858. tf25

ANOTHER NEW SUPPLY!
McNEELY & YOUNG,

HAVING just returned from the BEST and CHEAPEST northern and eastern MARKETS, take pleasure in announcing that they are now opening a splendid, new addition to their stock of seasonable goods, and are ready to meet almost any demand that may be made; and they respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to call soon and select.

Special care has been taken to provide the **Latest Styles** and patterns for the **LADIES;** and gentlemen who have **"Nothing to wear,"** can now be accommodated with anything needful, including these **Celebrated Water-Proof Boots** which created so much **excitement** in **Salisbury** not long since. Call soon; our goods go off "like hot cakes."

McNEELY & YOUNG.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 22, 1858. 25—tf

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Receiver, by the Court of Equity, for the firm of Reeves, Rendleman, & Co., NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to said firm to make settlement with the undersigned ONLY, as no settlement made with any member of said firm will be valid.

All persons having valid claims against the said firm, will receive payment, by presenting them, according to law, to R. J. WEST, Receiver
For REEVES, RENDLEMAN, & Co.
Dec. 13, 1858. 25:4t

☞ Prompt attention to the above notice will save cost. R. J. W.

NOTICE.—The books of J. V. & T. Symons, & Co., also those of Symons & Brother are in my hands for settlement. All persons indebted to the above firms are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the 1st of January, 1859, or pay cost.

R. H. BROADFIELD.
Dec. 22, 1858. 25 -2t

I can be found at all times in my office in the third story of Cowan's brick building.

Blank Deeds for Sale Here.

TAN-YARD FOR SALE.

THE Tan-Yard here offered for sale contains 18 vats, 2 Pools, 2 Limers, all necessary tools, a Bark-Mill, &c., all of which are new and good. The Shop is a **GOOD BUILDING**, the lower story of which is composed of brick and stone.—To the yard is attached about 5 acres of land, on which there is a good SPRING, within a few feet of the pools, furnishing a supply of water; and the lots are beautifully set with grass.

Any person wishing to engage in the TANNING busines. In a section of country in which Leather sells well and bark and labor are cheap, and where there are good Male and Female Schools for the education of children, can buy the above described property at $500, on time.

Address the subscriber, at Elkin, Surry County, N. C. THOS. T. MAXWELL.
Dec. 17, 1858. 25-4t.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that at the old stand of BELL and RIMER, near the VERANDA HOTEL, he is amply prepared with gentle Horses, good Buggies, &c., to accommodate all who may wish to ride or drive, for a short distance, or for days or weeks. His charges are moderate, and his attendance prompt.

He is also prepared to stable and feed horses on accommodating terms.

N. B. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and David Dougherty has been dissolved; and all persons indebted to the late firm are notified to call and settle with the undersigned, with whom the books are left.

H. BROOKS.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1858. 25—5t

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WISHING to wind up my business in Salisbury, I will sell my well selected stock of **Confectionaries very low for CASH.** Having just received a new stock for the **CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,** I will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and perhaps a little cheaper.

I have now on hand all kinds of **Nuts, Fruits,** a stock of **Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Plain and Fancy Candies,** plain and **ornamented Cakes,** and every thing else in my line to supply the demand of the **CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**

I have also on hand a superior lot of **Fine Brandy-Peaches, Pickles, Sardines, &c., &c.**

WM. J. VOLK.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1858 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment before the first of January, 1859, or they will have to pay cost. All persons having claims against me, are requested to present them immediately.

WM. J. VOLK.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1858. 24 -tf

Hillsborough Military ACADEMY.

ON January 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimiate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course will be Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instruction, text, books' stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, drawers, and socks,) and medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.
Dec. 15, 1858. 24-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

James H. McLure, vs. Josiah J. Perry, *et al.* } In Equity, Bill for Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah J. Perry, Mary E. Smith, Mary E. J. Bell, Thomas P Lockwood & wife Susan, Thomas H Smith and Elizabth Smith are non residents of this State It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made notifying the absent parties to be and appear at the Court House in Lincolnton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in February 1859, to answer plaintiff's bill of complaint or the case will be heard expartee and judgement Pro confesso entered against them.

Witness Wm. J. Hoke, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the County of Lincoln, at office the 28th day of October, 1858.

WM. J. HOKE, C. & M. E.
Nov. 3, 18 10w. (Pr. fee $8.00.)

CLOTHING!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

AS I must have money, I will sell the remainder of my FINE STOCK OF GOODS remarkably cheap. Call in with the Cash and see.

MARCUS HOFFLIN.
Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1858. 22—3m.

Concord Female College
Statesville, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 5th of January next, and continue 21

M. S. Mc.' SLOOP,

PROPRIETOR OF

GARLINGTON'S

Patent Premium Grain THRASHER.

PATENTED March 21st, 1854.

The subscriber, having purchased the Patent Right for manufacturing and vending this complete Thrasher, in the counties of Rowan, Iredell, Catawba, Davie, and Alexander in the State of North Carolina, respectfully begs leave to call public attention to it.

I have in my possession the voluntary testimony of scores of intelligent farmers who have thoroughly tested the superiority of this Thrasher, and they all unite in saying that it greatly excels all others in every respect.

In Georgia, where it was invented, the Garlington Thrasher, as soon as it was fairly introduced, superceded all others, as will appear from the testimony of Thos. Sharpe, H. P. Richards, John W. Allen, Stephen A. Brown, N. Phillips, Thos. J. Smith, Wm. Lowe, Reuben Wood, Jno. Smith, Wm. Pettigrew, J. H. Oliver, all of Newton County, Ga., Thos. S. Crawford, E. B. Arnold, James Glass, Albert Daniel, Joseph Maddox, John W. Evans, Wm. Greer, all of Henry county, John Garlington, George Seabron, Editor of the Farmer & Planter, S. C., and hundreds of others. I might print pages of certificates as strong as language can make them; but, for its brevity, I select only the following given by one of the most successful wheat growers in Georgia.

GEORGIA, FAYETTE Co:

This is to certify that the Thrasher patented by J. L. Garlington runs lighter and thrashes wheat cleaner than any I have ever used, and is what is recommended to be; and I would advise all those in need of any thing of the kind to purchase one of these in preference to any other now in use.

Oct 21, 1854 THOS. S. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE PARKER, Esq., Editor of the *Farmer and Planter*, who has purchased the patent for Pickens District, S. C., speaks of it as far superior to all others.

This Thrasher can now be seen at my shop, near the east end of Main Street, in Salisbury; and I respectfully invite wheat growers and all others who feel an interest in such matters, to call and see it.

The Thrasher, all complete, ready to be attached to the driving power, can be sold as low as **Thirty Five Dollars.**

Take it, and try it

If you like it, buy it.

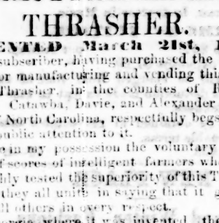
☞ Any person wishing to purchase, can try it; and if it does not render satisfaction, it can be returned without charge.

M. S. Mc SLOOP.

Sept. 29, 1858. 13-tf.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FIFTY DOLLARS



HAVING completed and occupied our great Fire-Proof Manufactory—the most perfect machine shop in the world—we have signalized the event by producing a new FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, containing the latest improvements, at the very low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS!

This great reduction will leave the public without inducement or excuse for buying any of the inferior machines which infringe our patents. Competition will henceforth become impossible. A very large reduction has been made in the prices of all of

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES

for manufacturing purposes, which are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by sewing machines. We will take it for granted that all the world knows the fact, that Singers Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

☞ Send for a copy of L. M. Singer & Co's Gazette, which contains full information about prices, etc., of sewing machines, and will be supplied gratis.

L. M. SINGER & CO.,

458 Broadway, New-York.

Nov. 17th, 1858.

THE

Great Beautifier so long unsuccessfully sought,

FOUND AT LAST!

IT NOT ONLY RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO ITS original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neauralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully

(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo, November 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restyrative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully.
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York; (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists.

44—3m

Sold by W. H. WYATT, Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that all persons are forbidden from Fishing in my MILL POND either with Drag or Set Seines under the penalty prescribed for such offences.

J. P. WISEMAN

August 16, 1858. 7—tf.

Rx AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleause at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER.

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

DR. C. A. Henderson, Salisbury, Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, A. O. Bradye, Wilmington, Powell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, and all Druggists.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES ever before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, safer, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels for the purpose of that organ, thus accomplishing two purposes essentially, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It relieves the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are in almost entirely dependent upon it; for the purpose of performing which the stomach is at fault, the bowels system suffers in consequence, being caused to do its work. The liver, one of the proprietors practice of more than twenty years, was led to counteract the evil, which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is to be trifled with **Liver Complaint** has but to try a bottle, and These Gums remove all the system, supplying in their invigorating the stomach, **purifying the blood,** while touching, improving effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve

Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera or Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury.

☞ One bottle taken for blotches or unnatural color

Jaundice removes all sediment from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures at once. Children: there is no surer, the safest, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Worms** in children, or adults.

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a sure and safe remedy for **Fever and Ague,** and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. **It cures as if by magic,** *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

BARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FAIRSTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. BANES, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold cheap.*

Sold by W. H. WYATT, New Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C. 1y. 6

HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu and Sarsaparilla.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

September 15, 1858 11—tf

PAY WHAT THOU OWEST!

MY accounts are all ready for settlement, all persons who do not call and settle up by the 1st of January 1859, must settle with an officer. J. H. ENNISS.

Nov. 3, 1858. 18—9t

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation

of highly concentrated compound fluid extract Buchu, for the Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney's Gravel, Dropsey, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, arising from Excesses and imprudencies in life, and removing all improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, of Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever, cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the Frame, and bloom to the pallid Cheek.

Joy to the afflicted. It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, among which will be found, indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nerves, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats cold feet, wakefulness, dimness of vision, languor, Universal lassitude of the muscular system, often enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, Flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, Pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequently black spots, flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, great nervousness, restlessness, with horror of society Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness no speculation, but a hurried transaction from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, flatuity, and epileptic fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by these direful diseases—insanity and consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief, ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and Lies trample thousands upon thousands to untimely graves. Thus insuring the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, misery, and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It always all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and oder, but immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is prepared directly according to the Rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100.—One hundred dollars will be paid to any physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from a week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immence, embracing names well known to Science and Fame.

Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, Chemist who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Ald.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, Delivered to any Address, accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th St., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Pa.

☞ To be had of Dr C A Henderson, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C. Dr H M Pritchard, Druggis Charlotte, N. C. Lucas & Moore, Druggist, Goldsboro' N C. C K Gallagher, Druggist, Washington, N C. Israel B Watson, Middleton, Hyde county, N C. R W King, Kinston, N C. W Winston, Richland's N C. F E Alfred, Bay River, Craven county, N C. Daniel H Brinson, Goose Creek, Craven co, N C. Whitehead & Sutherland, Kenansville, N C. Geo Howard, Tawboro, N C. and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other. Cure guaranteed.

August 5th, 1858. 1y

DR. DUFFY'S

TONIC MIXTURE,

For the Cure of Ague and Fever.

THERE is no disease to which the human body is liable so universal, so dreaded, or so generally fatal, as Fever; it appears in different countries and climates, under different types and characters In this country, where its annual return is looked for with anxiety and apprehension, it usually assumes the bilious type.

Another species of fever prevalent here, and which it may be said never leaves or subsides altogether, is the Autumnal Intermittent, or 'Ague and Fever,' which, if not so fatal, yet is very distressing. Its characters, effects and consequences, are peculiar: to a diminished energy of the nervous system are to be ascribed the langor, lassitude and general prostration which characterises its invasion; to which might be added the derangement of the mixed functions of the liver, stomach and intestinal canal. It is therefore quite manifest—in fact, it is well known, that Ague and Fever lay the basis of consumption of the lungs, chronic affection of the liver and spleen, dyspepsia, and not unfrequently dropsy; and when once this state of the viscera becomes established, there is a constant tendency to relapse, even from slight causes, and when thus complicated with those constitutional diseases, their treatment and cure becomes more difficult.

Common sense teaches, that the cure of Ague and Fever consists in shortening the duration of the paroxysm, and preventing its return. The first is to be accomplished by depleting the bowles, relaxing the skin, &c.; the second, by the prompt application of such medicines as are calcuted to restore the deranged functions and gives a healthy tone to the nervous system.

The Tonic Mixture now offered possesses all the qualities requisite to effect the second indication. The first dose generally checks the disease, and one bottle never fails to effect a cure; a healthy reaction takes place, the appetite is restored, the system becomes invigorated, and the patient begins to feel surprised at the rapid transition from a state of morbid suffering to that of progressive recovery. These effects have been experienced by all who have used it, which could be shown by numerous testimonials. See wrapper accompanying mixture

CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by F. S. DUFFY,

Newbern, N. C. 2—1y

AGENTS:—Dr. C. A. Henderson, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C. Dr. H. M. Pritchard, Druggist Charlotte, N. C. Lucas & Moore, Druggists, Goldsboro, N. C., C. K. Gallagher, Druggists, Washington N. C. Israel B. Watson, Middleton Hyde county, N. C. R. W. King, Kinston, N. C., W. Winston, Richland's, N. C., F. E. Alfred, Bay River, Craven county, N. C., Daniel H. Brinson, Goose Creek Craven county, N. C., Whitehead & Sutherland Kenansville, N. C., Geo. Howard, Tawboro, N. C

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

All of these ills yield like magic to its vivifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles.

W. H. WYATT, only agent for Salisbury.

Extract Logwood,	**for Dying**
Madder,	"
Copperas,	"
Alum,	"
Chrome Yellow,	"
Yellow Ochre,	"
Venetian Red,	"
Spanish Brown,	"
Rose Pink.	"

For Sale by W. H. WYATT, Druggist Salisbury, N. C.

September 15, 1858 11—tf

All Kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

bought, and the highest price paid, at A & W MYERS', No. 4, Granite Building.

Salisbury, N. C.

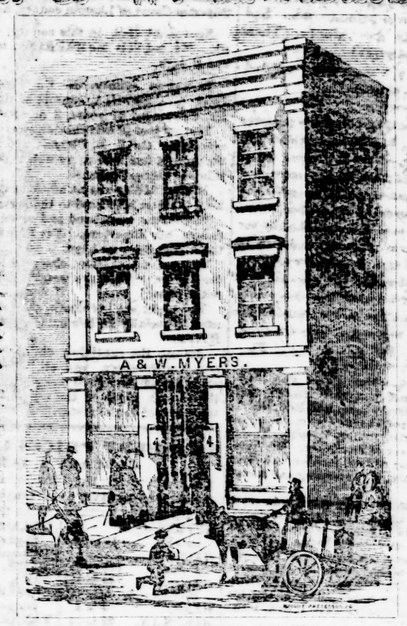
Sept. 29, 1858 13-tf

TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION!

ELEGANT AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

A. & W. MYERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, &c.

LADIES, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Are crowding their Store, with everything that is new, elegant, and attractive in

Choice Fancy and Imported Fabrics,

and all that is good and substantial in

HEAVY STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

In extent, selection, variety and price they are not afraid of any competition with the *largest houses* in the State; indeed rather invite, and will with great confidence, the present season, soliciting both

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

to give them the benefit of an examination, knowing they can satisfy the most critical that they bring both *skill enterprise* and into requisition in making up their supplies.

In order to avail ourselves of the newest and gladest Goods imported into the country, we were in market several weeks in *advance* of the regular period before resident and other buyers had selected the most

DESIRABLE GOODS

from the early French Importations, one of our firm having just returned from the North.

We have thus taken advantage of the early as well as later importations, and can therefore invite the attention of our Town and Country friends of our supply with unusual confidence as we can offer them unsurpassed advantages both in prices, richness and variety of assortment. We shall continue to receive throughout the season, all the new styles that come out so as to present to the trade at all times the **Most Fashionable** Goods in the market.

With every facility to conduct an extensive business we will spare no pains to attain our object and cordially invite all to give our Stock a thorough examination before purchasing.

We call attention to the following:

LADIES DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.

Splendid Brocade Silk Robes a' Lez,
do do do flounced and double skirts.
Rich Bayadere a' Lez and plaid Silks.
Rich Brocade, Ottoman, Bayadere and Gro. Grain Black Silks.
Black Gro de Rhines, Poult de Soieand Tafeta Silks from 50cts per yard upwards
Paris De laine Robes a' Lez, very handsome.
Elegant Bayadere and Figured French Delaines.
Satine Eccone and Mecone, a new article.
6-4 Plain Figured and a' Lez French Merinoes and Cashanires.
Bayadere Challies and Valenins.
Beautiful French Plaids and Stripes.
Mohair, Bayadere Silk warp De Baige.
Handsome low priced Printed Mouslines and Cashmeres.
Lupins' Black Bombazines and Tamese cloths.
do do De Laines, English crapes, &c.
Rich French Chintz and Chintz Robes.
Point Applique a' L' aguille and Brussels Collars and Sleeves.
Valenciennes, Houiton and Lace trimmed Collars, Sleeves and Setts
Real French Muslin and Cambric Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Setts.
Linen and Pique, white and colored Collars, Sleeves and Setts.
French Muslin, Lace, Linen, Cambric and Pique Collars, Sleeves and Setts.
Mourning Muslin, cambric and crape, collars, sleeves and setts.
Illusion and Lace Capes and Berthas.
Real French Muslin Embroidered Basques, Pique do.
Muslin, Cambric and Linen Bands, Edgings and Insertings.
Superb Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Laces and Edgings.
Infants wrought Bodies and Dresses.
Ladies wrought Cambric Robes
Splendid Embroidered Linen Cambric Hem'd stitched Lawn Tucked Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Muslin Collars Sleeves and Handkerchiefs.
Real Black, Thread Lace and Chantilly Veils.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls,

Rich Velvet Talmas, Cloaks and Mantles.
Rich Cloth and Beaver do do.
Lyon's Velvet and Cord and Black cloths and trimmings for Cloaks.
Beautiful Plush, Bordered and Chinille Stella Shawls.
Long, square and round Wool Shawls, new and beautiful patterns.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of every description. A beautiful and extensive assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Bonnet Rushes, Bridal and party Wreaths, French Flowers, Ornaments for the Hair, and all the latest novelties in that line.

Gentlemen's Wear.

Hilger's celebrated Black French Cloths and Cassimeres.
Oxford mixed Doeskin and new style fancy Cassimeres.
Rich figured velvet silk grenadene and satin vestings.
Fancy tweeds, cassimeres for suits in great variety.
Black and colored satinets of the most approved makes.
Merino, Cashmere and other materials for boy's wear.
Gents half hose gloves, collars, cravats, scarfs, silk, merino, gauze, Marseilles and linen shirts; a large assortment of ladies hosiery of every description.

PLANTATION GOODS, BLANKETS, &c

Fine Merino Linseys for house servants.
Heavy Linseys, Marlboro Plaids, Kerseys, Satinets for field hands.
Blankets, white and colored, a great variety very cheap.

Housekeeping Goods.

Linen sheeting and Pillow Linen.
Bleached and unbleached cotton sheeting of all widths.
Red Blankets and Marseilles Quilts, a large supply.
White Dimity for counterpanes and curtains, Muslin and Lace curtains, Brocatelles, Satin Linen, Worsted and Cotton Damasks.
Damask table cloths, napkins and doylies.
Table drassels, damask and huckaback towelling.
Table and Piano Covers.

CARPETINGS

In velvet, Tapestry Brussels (three ply and ingrain)
In Stapple and Fancy Goods, such as the bleached Long Cloths.
Unbleached Cotton Irish Linen, white Cambrics and Jaconets, checked and plain Muslin, Flannels, &c., &c., we are supplied with the best grades and offer in them great inducement.

Best Steel Extension and Hoop SKIRTS of all descriptions.

Our Second FLOOR

is devoted to **Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpetings, and Heavy Goods.** To all of which we call special attention of those wishing any thing in that line. We have in store a very large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

comprising every variety of goods in the line. We can assure all in want if they will give us a call, to satisfy them after an examination of our stock, that we have not only the largest, but the best selected stock of **Boots** and **Shoes** ever offered. They are made so that we can recommend them to our friends with every confidence, knowing they are good and well made, and will give much better satisfaction to buyers than the common trash goods, such as are frequently off at very low prices, but prove almost worthless to the wearer. Our goods are brought from the manufacturers themselves on the very best terms, and we will sell them **at a very small advance.**

We shall be happy to have all in want to give us a call, feeling satisfied we will not fail to please.

A. & W. MYERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers, No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.

Sept. 22. 12-tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the public, and to Physicians and Country Merchants in particular, that I am now receiving a very large stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c., purchased at cash prices, and which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Call and examine my stock. All orders promptly attended to. Prescriptions put up at all hours, with accuracy and dispatch.

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.,
Druggist & Chemist,
Successor to Sill & Sill.

Sept. 14, '57. Salisbury, N. C.

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR 1859,

FOR SALE AT

J. H. ENNISS' Book-Store.

Sept. 29, 1858 13—tf

FLOWER SEEDS!

JUST received and for sale at

C. A. HENDERSON'S

Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1858. 30—tf

H. H. BEARD'S ESTATE.

THOSE indebted to this estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, as I cannot delay the business. And those having claims against the Estate are also notified to present them within the time limited by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BEARD, Administrator.

Sept. 29, 1858. 12-tf.

COFFINS.

A full assortment of

Fisks Celebrated Air and Water-Tight

BURIAL CASES;

also, a full assortment of **WALNUT** always kept on hand. S. R. HARRISON.

Salisbury, Sept. 29, 1858 3m

NOTICE.

NEGRO HIRING.

ON the first day of January 1859, will be hired, on the premises, about one hundred Negroes, and plantation rented in small or large parcels—being the estate of Solomon Hall, deceased for one year. Terms made known on day of hiring. J. W. HALL,

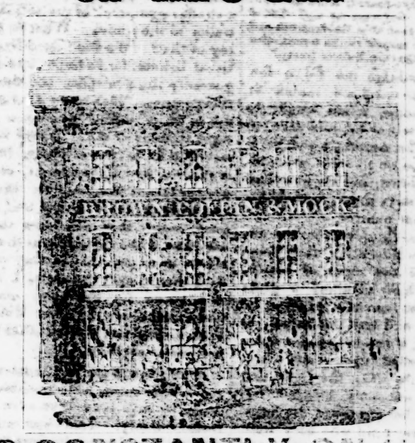
Salisbury, Dec. 1st. B. CRAIGE.

Adm'rs. *pendente lite.*

CHRISTMAS IS COMING,

AND

BROWN, COFFIN, & MOCK



KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and shoes, Hats and caps, Carpets, Rugs, &c.,

WITH OTHER GOODS SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

☞ We have on hand a lot of handsome Dress Goods, consisting of Robe a Lez, Side Stripes, Printed DeLaines, Merinoes and FINE DRESS SILKS, Robes and Byadere, that we will sell at REDUCED PRICES rather than keep over until another season.

☞ Cash customers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

SALISBURY, Nov. 22, 1858. BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK.

GARDEN SEEDS.

FIELD SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of Landreth's new crop.

THORBURN'S &c.

FRESH & GENUINE Garden and Field SEEDS, just received and for sale wholesale and retail at C. A. HENDERSON'S

Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

These seeds are warranted in every particular.

Double Sole Brogan SHOES

FOR NEGRO WEAR.

MAUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

AT THOMASVILLE, N. C.

The patronage of the Merchants, planters and Farmers are solicited to this home establishment, and with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be made out of the best No 1. Stock, put together for service and durability

C. M. & G. LINES.

August 5, 1858 6m

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A very superior lot of Cloth, Cassimere and Vestings, which will be made up in good style, by applying to the subscriber, in Cowan's Brick Row JAMES B. BEARD.

November, 22d, 18 8. 12-tf.

MANSION HOTEL

IN SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858 tf—28

THE INDOMITABLE AGAIN!

H. L ROBARDS,

OF THE

ROWAN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

still continues to keep this long established and popular HOTEL, in the best style—basing in his employ efficient assistants, who are determined no one shall go away dissatisfied. Have not rented out or leased

"OLD POINT COMFORT,"

but am still Proprietor, and invite the travelling public to call and partake of the many luxuries our experience and facilities enable us to give them.

H. L. ROBARDS.

Nov. 22, 1858. 21:tf

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

MR. W. HENNING

OFFERS his services to the

LADIES OF SALISBURY

AND VICINITY, as Instructor in Music.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks,

For beginners,	$20 00
Advanced Scholars,	25 00
Instruction by the Lesson,	1 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00

☞ PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

will please apply to W. HENNING.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 1, 1858 14—1y.

C. A. HENDERSON, M. D.

Druggist and Chemist,

SALISBURY, N. C.

SUCCESSOR TO SILL & SILL.

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that he is now receiving and shall continue to receive

FRESH ADDITIONS

TO HIS STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines &c.

WHICH HE IS SELLING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Having recently enlarged my stock very considerably, I can with confidence, offer to the public as large an assortment of as fine a quality of

PURE DRUGS, &c.

as can be found in the State.

Physicians, Farmers, and Country Merchants, especially would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 7, 1858. 25-tf

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTES.

FOR SALE AT C. A. HENDERSON'S DRUG Store. 38

HAWK'S HISTORY of North Carolina.

The 2nd volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2.75 in cloth binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3.25 in half calf. It will be sold only for cash.

Owing to the difficulty of securing